

JPRS 84243

1 September 1983

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1454



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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1 September 1983

# USSR REPORT

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## INTERNATIONAL

### IZVESTIYA ARTICLE ON IRANIAN AID TO AFGHAN REBELS BROADCAST IN PERSIAN

CF100900 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 7 Aug 83

[IZVESTIYA article by Soviet journalist Davlekanov entitled: "In the Cover of the Night"; date of article not given]

[Excerpts] For the first time the name of Qari Yekdast was heard after a meeting with Sa'id Afghani, the head of the Supreme Council of Afghan clergymen and Ulema. Sa'id Afghani in his remarks to me said that Qari Yekdast is an ambitious mullah who claims to be the religious leader of the Shi'ites in Afghanistan. He is also one of those individuals counted upon by the Iranian clergy who are ruling Iran and trying to export their Islamic revolution to Afghanistan and incite Afghans to fight their own government. Qari Yekdast is the leader of a number of gangs of bandits composed solely of Shi'ites who resort to very barbaric actions against those cooperating with the revolutionary governments or even against competing gangs. Sa'id Afghani added: Herat Province, with a population of 800,000, is 70 percent Shi'ite like the people of Iran. The enemies of the Afghan revolution in Iran, using the pretext of the defense of the religion of Islam, are trying to exploit this situation in order to expand their influence in the country.

The author of the IZVESTIYA article then writes: Together with another Soviet journalist I went to Herat some days after my discussion with Sa'id Afghani. We again heard the name of Qari Yekdast. This time he, together with members of other gangs of bandits who also have contracts with Iran, had surrounded [name indistinct] village where a number of counterrevolutionary groups had gathered and were expressing readiness to side with the government. He decided to teach them a lesson.

Qari Yekdast escaped to Iran but among the things he left behind were documents showing his relationship with the Iranian clergy and interference by the Iranian leaders in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. A quantity of Iranian arms with [word indistinct] markings as well as large quantities of counterrevolutionary propaganda publications printed at the Imam Reza Printing House, located near (?Mashhad's) congregational mosque and (?belonging) to the Ministry of Islamic Guidance of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Following the establishment of the theocratic regime of Shi'ite clergymen in Iran, Qari Yekdast went to Qom and Tehran twice. There he met and conferred with the Iranian leaders. Upon returning from Iran he founded a party called Hezbollah patterned after an Iranian

paramilitary organization made up of bandits and ruffians. Qari Yekdast invited the people to crusade for the true religion and against the revolutionary system in Afghanistan. Mohammad Tarbiati, a crony of Qari Yekdast who was arrested in a hideout in Herat and whom we were allowed to visit in prison, told us that not only Hezbollah but also Hez-e Eslami were formed with the advice and financial support of Iran.

The main aim of these groups is to work for the overthrow of the government of the DRA side by side with other counterrevolutionary gangs and to establish a clerical regime like that in Iran. In order to achieve this the bandits are supplied with a variety of arms, propaganda pamphlets and money from Iran.

Facts show that the intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by Iran has recently increased. In early (?February) this year a man from (?Radash) village in [name indistinct] district informed the (?Gaf), the Herat security organization, that a high-ranking Iranian clergyman named 'Abdol'ali had come to their village and had invited the gangs to unite. He promised them increased aid. He told the villagers! Iran is currently involved in the war with the Iraqis but aid to Afghan brothers will increase noticeably in the future. He invited everyone to ignore the efforts being made to negotiate the differences between the DRA and its neighbors, Iran and Pakistan, and to continue the overt and covert war against the popular government of Afghanistan. There are Iranians among the bands receiving aid from Iran who collect information about conditions in the province, especially about the location and movements of the limited Soviet contingents there. One of the allies of Qari Yekdast, a man named (?Jom'e Aduzollah) who was arrested by Herat's security organization, said that each time he returned from town he was supposed to report his observations to an Iranian called Nader Kalantari who in turn went to Mashhad each week to pass on the collected information.

Reactionary Iranian clerical circles use Afghans living in Iran in their war against Iraq. Currently, there are over 1 million Afghans living in Iran. These include people who went to Iran in search of jobs before the April revolution. The minority of the people are those who escaped to Iran under the influence of adverse propaganda. Iranian officials have forced all Afghans to register and then place them under guard in special refugee camps. All men between the ages of 17-40 who can carry arms are then sent to military camps to be trained for 3 or 4 months for the war. Half of them are sent to the fronts of the Iran-Iraq war while the rest are sent to Afghanistan to carry out terrorist and guerrilla operations against the DRA. Many of the Afghans go AWOL and are tried under Iranian military laws even though they are not Iranian citizens. The families of such Afghans are held hostage in special camps in order to prevent their escape.

Mohammad Tarbiati said: Military camps are constructed next to those of the Iranian armed forces for training and preparation of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. For example, there is a camp called [name indistinct] close to the border in Tayyebad. There are similar camps in Torbat-e Jam, Zahedan, Yazd, Qom, Kerman, Mashhad and even Tehran itself. Tehran's camp is located in (?'Asr-e Sarbaz) at [name indistinct] garrison. Trusted emissaries of Qari Yekdast are trained in this camp. The camp has account number 102043 in

Tehran's Pars Bank. Iranian officials have granted asylum to various Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations. In Tayyebad's Molana Avenue at the Haqiqat Hotel and in Khomeyni Avenue in Qom at Fatemeh School and at the military garrison of Harekat-e Eslami committees of the Harkat-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan organizations have been formed. The Jam'iyat-e Eslami organization has its committees located in Mashhad, No 21 Imam Reza Avenue and Zahedan, Cul de Sac No 12, Building No 1, phone number 2742.

An Afghan journalist, Nurollah Akbar has reported: The Iranian clergymen had need of a new ploy to distract public opinion from unsolved national social issues. Aiding "Muslim Afghan brothers" to "defend the religion of Islam" is such a ploy even though no person or organization is threatening the religion of Islam in the DRA. This attitude benefits only the reactionary Iranian clergy. While helping "Muslim brothers" they hope to boost and consolidate their position and honor among the fanatic Iranian population and also the conservative Muslim countries as defendants of Islam. They are trying to (?hide their) inability to solve the social problems the country is facing and in this way continue to crush opposition to the regime.

Some Iranian officials have stated that Iran considers nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries and respect for sovereignty the main conditions for having relations with other countries. If this is the case then ending the intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the establishment of good neighbourly relation with it [words indistinct] Iran on basing its relations with other countries on international regulations outlined in the UN charter.

CSO: 4640/326



## INTERNATIONAL

### IRAN REMINDED OF GILAN REPUBLIC, 1921 TREATY WITH USSR

NC291048 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Sixth and last talk in series by Professor Bondarevskiy under the rubric "The CPSU and Iran"]

[Text] In our fifth talk you heard that after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and of the Soviet Government, and his comrades started to implement a policy that was inclined toward the abrogation of unequal agreements that had been imposed on Iran by the tsarist regime as well as toward the establishment of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

The Leninist policy was warmly welcomed by the Iranian people. Thus the Iranian Government, despite opposition by the official envoy and authorized representative of Britain, sent a cable to Moscow on 20 May 1920. In this cable it was proposed that diplomatic relations be established between the two countries. The cable also said an Iranian Government delegation had left for Moscow to hold talks on a comprehensive and complete agreement. On the same day Soviet Foreign Minister Georgiy Chicherin sent a cable to Tehran in response in which full agreement and satisfaction were expressed. Since then, 20 May has been observed as the day on which diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and Iran.

In early December 1920 an Iranian delegation headed by Moshaver ol-Mamalek arrived in Moscow for the final stage of talks on the exchange of a comprehensive and complete agreement. On 10 December Lenin received the Iranian delegation. Mr Hamid Sayyah, a member of this delegation who later became a famous social figure, recalled this meeting with Lenin and said: What greatly impressed the members of the Iranian delegation was the extremely friendly atmosphere, the sincerity of the meeting and talks, and Lenin's awareness of the international situation and the situation in the Near East. Hamid Sayyah remembered especially well Lenin's remark that the entire policy of Russia toward Eastern countries is completely different from the policy of imperialist countries toward the East. Our stance is one of impartial friendship and noninterference in your country's affairs, in contrast to the policy of plunder and occupation of the imperialists.



While trying, at all costs, to upset the talks for the exchange of the Soviet-Iranian agreement and to force the Iranian Government to approve the binding 1919 British-Iranian agreement, the British colonialists sent their fresh armed units to Iran. They succeeded in making the government of Moshir od-Dowleh, who had dared to send an Iranian delegation to Moscow, to resign. Simultaneously, elements of British espionage resorted to various means to fan the flames of chauvinism among your peoples. But the profound social and economic crisis that Iran was passing through, the arbitrariness and authoritativeness of feudal reaction, the authoritativeness of the British colonialists, and efforts to upset talks with Soviet Russia all led to the escalation of the antifeudalist and anti-imperialist movement in Iran. In June 1920 strugglers against feudalism and imperialism declared the formation of the Republic of Qilan, and a revolutionary government headed by Kuchek Khan was formed.

Soviet-Iranian relations were studied and discussed on several occasions during our Leninist Communist Party's Central Committee meeting. Soviet Foreign Minister Georgiy Chicherin and the Soviet Union's authorized representative in Iran, (Fyodor Rodstein), believed and even deemed necessary that a comprehensive and complete agreement be exchanged with the Iranian Government. This topic was discussed in September and December 1920 in the CPSU Central Committee plena.

On 27 November the CPSU Central Committee Politburo supported Lenin's proposal on the signing, as soon as possible, of an agreement with Iran. Three days after this decision was approved and confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee plena, Lenin received the Iranian delegation headed by Moshaver ol-Mamalek in the Kremlin. We referred to this meeting at the beginning of this talk. Talks between the two countries then started to progress rapidly. Lenin, who had referred to these talks in his report to the Eighth Congress of Soviets on 22 December 1920, said: We warmly welcome the exchange and signing of an agreement with Iran, friendly relations with which are determined as a result of the conformity of the basic interests of all nations that are suffering from imperialist oppression.

In late 1920 British colonialists did all they could to prevent the signing of the Soviet-Iranian government.[as printed] On the basis of documents (?dealing with these efforts and found) in the national archives of India, Britain's authorized representative in Tehran, Norman, had issued an ultimatum to the Iranian Government in December 1920 calling for the severance of talks pertaining to the signing of the agreement with Soviet Russia and the severance of commercial relations as well. But the machinations of the British colonialists and of Iran's reaction were defeated and in vain. In London they had not understood the great importance of the October Revolution that, led by the Communist Party, had formed the first country of workers and farmers and had extended a hand of friendship and fraternity toward nations in the East that were under the yoke of oppression. After some time, in 1923, heads of British intelligence and spying agencies confessed in a special report that had been prepared only for the British prime minister and foreign minister and entitled "Lenin, the Strategist of Revolution in the East" that they had made a great mistake and had ignored and underestimated the outstanding talent and great popularity of the leader of the Bolsheviks in the East.

On 26 February 1921 an agreement was exchanged between the Soviet Republic and Iran in Moscow which, until today, remains one of the basic documents on which relations between the two countries are based. According to Articles I, II, IV, VIII, IX and X the Soviet Government announced the abrogation of all agreements signed between the Tsarist government and Iran, and it abandoned all wealth and concessionaire companies that belonged to Russians to the benefit of Iran. This agreement also handed over to Iran highways, harbors, and port installations that Russia had built in Iran and relinquished binding loans and credits that had been extended to Iran by Tsarist Russia. Both sides undertook to seriously refrain from intervention in each other's internal affairs.

The 1921 Soviet-Iranian agreement, the first international agreement of equal rights in Iran's contemporary history, not only formed a strong basis for Soviet-Iranian friendship but also basically altered the international situation of your country. After this agreement was approved by both countries, the Soviet Foreign Ministry sent instructions that had been approved by the party's Central Committee to the Soviet diplomatic representative in Iran in January 1922. These instructions stated, among other things: We consider our goal and mission to be that of being the natural and impartial friend and ally of nations that are struggling to achieve completely independent political and economic progress. This friendly policy, which is filled with deep respect for the Iranian nation, has continued throughout the entire history of our country.

Now that we are ending this series of articles, we want to stress this important point. One common goal and policy can be seen since the CPSU's second congress in 1903, which supported the struggles by Eastern countries, to the December 1920 Central Committee Plenum that approved the draft of the 1921 Soviet-Iranian agreement and up to the 26th CPSU Congress, that expressed the solidarity of the party and of 270 million Soviet people with the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran and with the democratic and anti-imperialist goals and duties specified by the 11 February revolution. The CPSU intends to follow this policy in the future, too, because this policy is both to the benefit of the Soviet and Iranian people and to the benefit of the consolidation of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

CSO: 4640/326

## INTERNATIONAL

### IRAN HIT FOR MISTREATING AFGHAN REFUGEES, SUPPORTING REBELS

MC261026 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Commentary by Igor Savchenko]

[Text] According to information published by Iranian officials, about 1.5 million people of Afghan origin are living in Iran at present. The great majority of these people--more than 1 million--came to Iran before the 1979 revolution which overthrew the despotism of the U.S. puppet--the shah. These were the indigent people who, during the Naderi dynasty's rule in Afghanistan, could not find a job in their homeland. They were driven away from Afghanistan by poverty and hunger. The Iranian entrepreneurs were delighted to hire these people, especially in the field of construction, because among these indigent Afghans one could find a large number of expert builders, carpenters, and people with similar professions. Since they were in Iran without a visa and the other necessary documents, they were fully deprived of all rights in the face of the entrepreneurs' arbitrariness. They could be fired at any moment, and they received a wage much lower than the wages received by Iranian workers doing the same jobs. They were the targets of all types of oppression and police restrictions. This pitiful situation, in which the Afghan immigrant workers had no rights, continues even today.

After [as heard] the April revolution--a long time before, when the shah's regime still ruled in Iran--Afghan immigrants of a completely different type started coming to Iran. These were the devotees of Afghanistan's former class of exploiters who had been deprived by the revolution of the possibility of once again living on the people's blood and at the people's expense. These people were mostly landlords, userers, comprador merchants, plunderers of the national wealth, and even common criminals who had fled Afghanistan fearing punishment for their crimes. These ruffians and dregs of the former society of the Afghan nation were able to attract some of the simple Afghan people--farmers, tribesmen, and craftsmen--to Iran with them through deceit and blackmail. These people are now living under pitiful conditions in special camps for fugitives. They are as deprived as are the people living in Afghan fugitives' camps in Pakistan.

Immediately after their arrival in Iran, the higher echelon of the Afghan counterrevolutionary immigrants set up contacts with Savak and the U.S. spying agencies' branches in Tehran and Islamabad, executed their orders and actively

participated in the undeclared war against the Afghan people. Iran's reactionary press has many times reported on the bloody attacks by Afghan counterrevolutionary insurgents against Afghanistan. In general it should be said the ultrarightist faction of the Iranian ruling circles treated the Afghan counterrevolutionary insurgent groups extremely favorably upon their arrival in Iran. This faction did not feel any dissatisfaction or guilt about the contacts between the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and the CIA and international reactionary circles--contacts that are very obvious.

An annoyed listener from Tehran describes the situation that has emerged as follows: There is not enough paper in Iran for the printing and publishing of textbooks. But the same paper that does not exist for our children's education is placed in unlimited quantities at the disposal of Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders for the publication of pamphlets, newspapers, and sabotage directives. They say there are no houses in Tehran for the poor, but a very large building in the city center has been given to these insurgent bandits for their headquarters. The leaders of Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are receiving all kinds of assistance both from Iran's reaction and from U.S. imperialism very impudently set off all types of injustice and mischief in the streets of Iranian cities. They resort to arms and drugs smuggling, plunder the people, and kill Iranians without being punished in any way. Iran's officials prefer to blame the immigrant Afghan workers for their crimes. They do their best to keep the true criminals immune from retribution and continuously aim more severe and inhumane extortions at the innocent Afghan workers. The situation of these innocent people has become so miserable recently that even a group of Afghan immigrant clergymen were compelled to ask the Iranian officials to serve the elementary norms of Islamic justice and solidarity toward the Afghan workers and indigents in Iran. But the Iranian officials, who like to pay lipservice to the solidarity of all Muslims, do not want to express the least bit of solidarity with the Afghan workers.

Presently Iran's reaction has escalated fresh persecutions and molestations against the Afghan immigrant workers in Iran and is trying to force them to join counterrevolutionary insurgents and brigands. For this purpose a decree has been issued which requires all Afghans who are unemployed and between the ages of 17 and 40, to take a 6-month course in Iran's military units. After this course some of them are sent to the Iran-Iraq front, while others are sent to bands of counterrevolutionary insurgents that attack Afghanistan.

Some time ago (Sa'id Naqi Shah) discussed this aspect of the Iranian reactionaries' activities in an article in HAQIQAT-E ENGELAB-E SAWR. (Sa'id Naqi Shah) joined Afghan counterrevolutionary insurgents in this same way. He was taught espionage and sabotage in a camp in a Tehran suburb. He was assigned to carry out a number of subversive acts in Kabul. He was arrested by the DRA security agents when carrying out one of these acts.

In our opinion it is needless to say that such a policy by Iran's reaction is making relations between regional countries more complicated. Such a policy also has a deadly effect on the situation of the Afghan immigrants who happen to be in Iran.



## INTERNATIONAL

### INDIAN LAMA ON MOSCOW BUDDHIST PEACE CONFERENCE

PM121017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Head Lama of Ladakh (Kushok G. Bakula), vice president of the Asian Buddhist Peace Conference, with own correspondent V. Kondrashov under the "IZVESTIYA Interview" rubric: "Preserving a Priceless Possession"]

[Text] An Asian Buddhists' Peace Conference Executive Council session to mark Buddhists' peace making activity in the present-day situation has been held in Moscow. Representatives of 15 Asian Buddhist Peace Conference national centers took part in the session's work.

"The present meeting's chief task," Head Lama of Ladakh (India) (Kusnok G. Bakula), vice president of the Asian Buddhist Peace Conference, stated in conversation with your IZVESTIYA correspondent "was to determine ways of mobilizing all our forces and extending cooperation with representatives of other religious groups, and also of organizations advocating peace, in the common noble struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe.

"At the Moscow meeting we approved, among other documents, an 'appeal to the Heads of the State and Government of the Nuclear Powers,' which speaks particularly of the need to refuse in perpetuity to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons, and the need to declare an immediate freeze on existing nuclear arsenals. In its 'appeal to all the Buddhists of the World' the Asian Buddhist Peace Conference Executive Council calls on its followers to increase their efforts to give vigorous assistance to the mass movement against war, particularly the danger of nuclear war.

"We also developed a whole range of measures which the Asian Buddhist Peace Conference is to implement in the light of the documents of the World Assembly 'for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War' held in Prague. That assembly was unparalleled in the history of the peoples' movement for peace both from the viewpoint of its representative nature and from the viewpoint of the scale of the problems raised there. I should particularly like to emphasize that Asian Buddhist Peace Conference representatives, together with its president, (Khambolama KH. Gaadan), head of the Mongolian Buddhists, energetically participated in the work of the Prague World Assembly.



"Like the other participants in the World Assembly in Prague, we were once again convinced that the danger of nuclear catastrophe hanging over the world can and must be averted. We Buddhists, together with everyone, condemned the dangerous actions of the United States at maximum exacerbation of the international situation. We particularly subjected to sharp criticism the plans by the United States to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe and its desire to enmesh the globe in a chain of military bases.

"The words which repeatedly rang out from the rostrum at the Prague forum--that the struggle for peace today is 'inextricably linked to the struggle for national independence, for strengthening liberated countries' state sovereignty, and for a new economic system--will find an enthusiastic response among the peoples of peace. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the World Assembly 'for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War.' It gave a precise answer to the question which is agitating mankind of how to avert nuclear danger.

"The Prague assembly decisions open up the way to a new era in the history of mankind, a era which does not know wars or nuclear threat.

"Life is a priceless gift with which man is endowed. And it is our task to preserve it."

CSO: 1800/1533

## INTERNATIONAL

### FORMATION OF AFGHAN BORDER GUARDS UNITS DESCRIBED

PM270800 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

["Afghan reportage" by own correspondent G. Ustinov: "On the Unsettled Borders of the Hindu Kush"]

[Text] Kabul--"One more 'greeting' from a classmate," (Aser Shur) said to me and went out of his office into the fortress yard where the border guards had brought a group of dushmans arrested crossing the border.

At one time they did indeed study in the same class at the (Iman Sakhb) high school, in the city of Qonduz, but later the logic of revolutionary development in Afghanistan separated them on different sides of the barricades. (Aser Shur) joined the PDPA and graduated from military academy, becoming an Afghan army officer. Some 2 years ago he was sent here, to the Afghan-Pakistani border. He is now a colonel, commander of the DRA border troops third brigade.

But his classmate (Gulbuddin Khakmatyar), after graduating from the Kabul polytechnical institute engineering faculty (hence the nickname "the engineer," by which he is known in the dushman ranks) moved to Pakistan. Here he founded an extremist grouping of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan which occupies a fierce position with respect to the April revolution. Under that party's banner many subversive terrorists gangs engage in malicious activity on Afghan soil against their own people. The gangs are created, trained, and armed in Pakistan, and then illegally sent to Afghan territory.

"So here I am fighting my former classmate," (Aser Shur) continues our talk. "He sends us bandits, and I catch them."

Afghanistan has a border over 2,000 km long with Pakistan. A large part of it runs through inaccessible regions--over the Hindu Kush mountains, the enormous deserts of Rigistan, Dasht-e Margow ("Desert of Death"), and Dasht-e Naomid ("Desert of Despair"). Before, the border was virtually unguarded. Who would stray into these grim parts needlessly?

But when the revolution took place in Afghanistan the young republic had to think about safeguarding its borders, especially here, in the south of the

country. It is here that detachments of hired killers and saboteurs and caravans with weapons came from Pakistan, sent by the world reaction to stifle and drain the DRA people's power in an undeclared war and to intimidate all its supporters with blackmail and terror.

The border troops in the DRA are still only being created, and the third brigade is part of them. It protects exactly one-fourth of the Afghan-Pakistani border--525 km, separating the Afghan provinces of Qandahar and Zabol from the neighboring state.

The border guards are serving under hard conditions. Aridity, the many months of heat, the isolation from population centers, the total lack of any forestation, only wormwood and camel's thorn bushes. From early spring through late fall poisonous snakes, scorpions, arachnids, and karakurt spiders torment them. But of course their main worry is the basmach detachments and groups which try almost every day to penetrate across the Pakistani border to their country.

In just the first 3 months of this year the brigade's fighters captured 30 dushmans. In addition an attack by 57 gangs, which wanted to fight their way into the republic's territory, was beaten back. Some 16 defenders of the border were killed and 17 wounded in fighting them.

...I spent 2 days here on the DRA's most troubled border. But all of them--soldiers and officers--are reliable people, tested in many operations. As (Aser Shur) proudly told me, 40 men from his brigade have been awarded orders and medals of the republic and a further 100 have received awards. Some 96 of the brigade's officers and sergeants have received early promotion.

Their impressions of their meeting with one dushman detachment were still fresh in the border guards' memories. It was in February. The battalion under the command of Captain (Dzhanad Gol) was standing guard in the environs of the border city of Spin Buldak. During a nocturnal raid a company from this battalion noticed suspicious activity on the other side of the border. A second company was immediately alerted. This decision proved most timely. That night a large bandit formation of up to 150 men tried to cross the border. The fighting near Spin Budlak lasted several hours. When the violators realized that they could not tackle the border guards on their own, they called for help. Several dozen cutthroats, armed to the teeth, were sent to the dushman's assistance, arriving in trucks and armored carriers. However, that did not help either. The bandits were utterly routed. Some 30 dead dushmans and an officer of the regular Pakistani army, 2 incapacitated armored carriers and 2 trucks of U.S. manufacture remained on the battlefield. The remaining basmaches retreated to their Pakistani refuges.

"Had it been 3 years ago, the gang would have penetrated to our territory with no particular impediment," (Asef Shur) said. "Now, if we have not totally locked the border, we have already turned the key once. The brigade controls 11 roads linking Afghanistan with Pakistan."

The battalion is stationed high in the mountains and guards the mountain paths and passes. It was along these that weapons, contraband, and new gangs were delivered to the DRA's two southern provinces. In recent months the battalion soldiers have apprehended contraband worth 15 million afghanis, and intercepted several convoys with U.S. and Italian mines, cartridges, submachineguns, and grenades destined for the republic's enemies.

Were it not for this intensive foreign aid to the dushman gangs provided with money from the imperialist forces, then the resistance to the counter-revolution would long since have been suppressed. That is why the republic is so concerned to step up the safeguarding of its borders.

CSO: 1807/342

## INTERNATIONAL

### MOZAMBICAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DESCRIBED

PM041020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent M. Zenovich report: "Mozambique Struggles and Builds"]

[Text] Maputo, August--The port of Maputo--like the city's residential districts--strikes you at once with its well cared for, orderly aspect. My acquaintance with it took place on the initiative of Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] party activists. It turned out to be no ordinary excursion: everything I saw and was shown helped me to look more keenly both at successes and at the complex phenomena in the people's life which are encountered by Mozambique today.

The first thing to strike the eye is that the port is by no means operating at full strength. The existing capacities are less than half used. (S. Batt), director of Mozambique's regional transport service, explains. And most of the work at present is on the ore quays. This "underloading" naturally affects employment: of the 10,000 dockers listed as workers at the port, about half are permanently employed.

Another noticeable feature is that virtually no products from Mozambique itself or intended for that country are visible among the cargo. Transit freight predominates. Sugar from Swaziland and steel bars from Zimbabwe wait their turn here.

Boxes of grapefruit and oranges from South Africa are loaded from rolling stock directly onto a steamer bound for Europe. South African minerals--copper and ferrochrome--are loaded onto ore carriers in Matola, that same suburb of the Mozambique capital where quite recently the residential districts were subjected to a raid by the racists' aircraft.

This is not an irony of fate, but a result of the country's distorted development under Portuguese colonialism. Mozambique produced hardly anything--it was mainly used just for services. The transport system--the main source of foreign revenue--was oriented toward the interests of neighboring states, mainly Rhodesia and South Africa. More than 100,000 Mozambicans annually left to earn a wage at South African mines and plantations.



By the time independence was gained in 1975, there was basically no technical intelligentsia among the indigenous population of the country. Out of every 100 inhabitants of Mozambique, 93 were unable to read and write, while the others were educated only to primary school level. This legacy of colonialism, as Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of Mozambique, noted in his report to the party's fourth congress, even today has a "tremendous negative effect on the struggle against economic and cultural backwardness."

At the congress, which took place at the end of April, there was much frank discussion of difficulties. There are indeed many of them. The evils left over from the past include a misshapen and dependent economy, a backward peasantry mostly engaged in subsistence farming, a young, small working class whose class self-consciousness is still weak, ethnic disunity. Today all this is exacerbated by the undeclared war imposed on Mozambique by the racist Pretoria regime and its agents, the drought, and the vulnerability of an underdeveloped country in the face of the crisis phenomena of the world capitalist economy.

Problems of another nature also exist. Why, for instance, the secretary of the Frelimo cell at the Cometal-Mometal transport enterprise asked from the congress platform, does the wage of a minor employee in plant management remain--as it was in colonial times--10 times the wage of a skilled worker? Why is there still wage leveling between those who fulfill their production target and those who fritter away their time? There was sharp condemnation of corruption, speculation, the flourishing "black market," and parasitism.

The social and economic picture of the postcolonial society is confused enough in nearly every liberated country. In Mozambique, for instance, forces persisted which regarded themselves as the colonialists' "natural" successors. In the country they were the feudal ruling clique, in the city they were the privileged strata fostered by the colonial administration. Their resistance to the revolutionary democratic powers who set the goal of implementing radical socioeconomic transformations determines to a considerable degree the nature of the class struggle in Mozambique.

The dynamics of this struggle are revealed most clearly in all stages of Frelimo's history. The unification of disparate patriotic organizations to form a single national liberation movement, the transition to the armed struggle against the colonialists, Frelimo's transformation from a mass anti-colonial front into the vanguard party of the alliance of workers and peasants--at all these stages the revolutionary nucleus encountered antagonism from opportunists and even from outright colonial agents who penetrated the movement's ranks.

The victory of the revolutionary line was consolidated at the Third Frelimo Congress in 1977. The delegates adopted a historic decision to create a party guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The "destruction of the capitalist system and the building of a society free from all exploitation in Mozambique" were proclaimed to be its aim.

The Frelimo party approached the latest congress with 110,323 members in its ranks. They are organized into 4,244 party cells which operate in all the country's provinces. Some 53.5 percent of party members are peasants and 18.9 percent are workers. Much work in party building lies behind these figures.

The quest for new forms in social and economic life is a painful, prolonged, but necessary process. My visit to the port of Maputo helped me to form an impression of how it is going.

"The port party organization," I was told by its leader, (Abdul Ismael), "now has 800 people, while 2,590 dockers belong to the trade union. This is the active nucleus of the working people. They have become the main initiators of improvements in labor productivity and in the living conditions of the workers and their families and of the strengthening of vigilance in the face of subversive activity by internal and external counterrevolution."

Only some 18 months ago, (A. Ismael) says, dockers were hired, as in the old days, at the labor exchange to do some specific job. Now, on the initiative of activists, production councils have been set up in the port, as in other enterprises in Mozambique, and these are regarded as the most important form of organization of the working class. It is a question of forming collectives which assume responsibility for the development of the working people's creative potential, planning, management, and control of production.

"Real results have already been achieved," the port director goes on. "The work has begun to be done more smoothly. More than 1,000 dockers have successfully completed courses for the elimination of illiteracy organized at the port itself. A new batch of students has been recruited. Courses for improving skills have been organized. On the workers' initiative a medical center has been opened, as well as a canteen to which produce is supplied from its own subsidiary farm where dockers work in their free time."

A difficult path has been chosen. The people of Mozambique and the Frelimo party are following it with boundless faith in the inevitable triumph of the ideas of freedom, peace, and equality and in the people's tremendous creative forces.

"(Canimanbo), Frelimo!" is the most popular song in Mozambique. Every verse begins with these words: "Thank you, Frelimo!" Thank you for liberation. For the arrival of a new life. This song of hope rings out all over Mozambique.

CSO: 1807/340

## INTERNATIONAL

### 'CLEARLY INCREASED INFLUENCE OF CATHOLICISM' IN POLAND DEPLORED

PM110956 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondent N. Yermolovich article under the rubric "From a Polish Notebook": "Meetings in Poznan"]

[Excerpt] Poznan, Warsaw, Moscow--Before--when the counterrevolution was raging--and also today, much, if not everything, depended and depends on people and on their convictions and firmness, initiative and skill. Jan Szajek, director of the Poznan Palace of Culture, told us that when the extremists declared a general strike in the city, a concert by prizewinners in a competition of Soviet song was in progress in an auditorium full to capacity. For all that time the palace--huge and gloomy, outwardly resembling a fortress, and formerly a resident of the Prussian kings--was the stronghold of the new people's culture. The extremists tried to take it away--they were unsuccessful; uninvited advisers and experts wanted to emasculate the ideological content of all its work--they were resolutely rebuffed.

The palace is regarded by many of Poznan people of all ages and professions as their own. Here everyone can find a pastime to his taste, can add to his knowledge and enjoy his leisure. One attractive aspect of the palace's work is that it provides visitors with a multifaceted introduction to the Soviet Union's life. In the last 3 years there have been 18 Soviet exhibitions, which have enjoyed great success.

Of course, this is not how things are everywhere. Since the elimination of the old trade unions many cultural institutes and libraries which used to be financed from their budget have closed. There are clearly not enough cultural centers in the countryside. State farms like the ones we visited do not yet exist everywhere. So it can happen that the field of cultural enlightenment is a no-man's-land. Then the church, with very well trained priest cadres, moves in. Maciej Frajtak, chief of the culture and art department of the voivodship administration in Poznan, told us how he once decided to compare the material base and cadres at the disposal of his department in the voivodship with the potential of the Catholic Church. The church had the advantage in every respect.

It must be said that this too is a highly significant feature of present-day Polish life--the clearly increased influence of Catholicism. The Catholic

press has increased perceptibly, its print run has reached nearly 2 million, and new publications are appearing aimed at specific strata of the population. Thus the episcopate press office has announced that in September (obviously for the new academic year) the first issue of a new Catholic magazine for young people will come off the press. It has the task of "joining young people in their search for answers to the questions and doubts which disturb them..." Here it should be mentioned that comrades concerned with publishing affairs have bitterly lamented the lack, in the relatively varied Polish press, specifically of publications for the young reader--older school-children and first year students.

Three masses a week are broadcast on the radio. On Sundays a service lasting an hour is transmitted from the capital's Holy Cross Church. On other days of the week another two services are broadcast from Gdansk for fishermen.

I did not omit to visit the Cathedral of Saint John in Warsaw. I had not visited it for 5 years, and I was struck by the changes. The walls of the church now bear large, artistically well executed memorial plaques devoted to prominent figures in old Poland and notable poets who have nothing to do with this particular church. This is clearly an attempt to turn the church into a pantheon to the national memory and represent the church as the sole guardian of that memory.

The increased influence of church circles and their desire to play an increasing role in the country's sociopolitical life is evidently turning the heads of certain spiritual figures and inciting them to take steps which run counter to the church-state relations enshrined in the country's constitution. Speaking at a PZPR Central Committee plenum, J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, warned some of the clergy against attempting to violate the secular nature of the state and use religious ceremonies and places of worship for antistate actions aimed against public tranquillity. Such trends are harmful to the people and state. They are undoubtedly also harmful to the church itself, Comrade Czyrek stressed.

These and certain other features of Polish life today on-e again show clearly what great significance for the formation of public self-awareness is attached to very wide access by all strata of the population--particularly the rural population and young people--to the democratic people's culture and the active, skillful dissemination of that culture everywhere. This is an urgent, difficult problem requiring considerable efforts and constant attention. Both in the capital's institutions and in rural clubs people spoke of it to us as a priority. And we saw a good example of this work--enterprising, creative, and on a large scale--in Poznan's state farms and cultural institutes.

CSO: 1807/339



## INTERNATIONAL

### SURVEY OF LITERATURE ON CP ROLE IN SOCIALIST POLITICAL SYSTEM

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 6, 1983 (signed to press 30 May 83)  
pp 117-127

[Article by F.F. Petrenko, doctor of philosophical sciences: The Role of the Communist Party in the Political System of a Socialist Society"]

[Text] The political sphere of life in a socialist society is one of the most important and most complicated. The communist party plays a special role in this sphere. Its activity in providing leadership in the political system, and primarily the state and public organizations, is the main mechanism in the management of a socialist society. It is also determined by the topicality of scholarly studies on this problem and the broad interest of readers.

In general, a rich scientific literature has been developed on questions characterizing the role of the communist party in the political system of a socialist society. Because so many hundreds and thousands of titles on this subject have been published, it has for long been a far from simple matter to find one's bearings.

The foundation of a serious historiographic analysis of the literature on the problem was laid in a review of works on the activity of the CPSU and its role, published between the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses (VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS No 10, 1976). In this case, the subject of the review was 90 books and articles from central and local publishing houses. The journal critically approached the assessment of results in work on the problem, showing both the definite achievements and the negative moments in this field. Later, further efforts were made to trace the development of the theme of the CPSU's role at the present stage (VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS No 5, 1977).

Nevertheless, the lack of review historiographic material on this urgent subject remains tangible. And it is not merely that 5-6 years have elapsed since publication of the above-mentioned reviews and that during this period many interesting new books, not to mention articles, have been published. The fact is that the need is overdue to enlarge the field of vision and extend the framework of ideas about the arsenal of scientific knowledge about the party. And here it should be emphasized quite definitely that creative development of Leninist teaching on the party and questions of its activity in a socialist society is being done not only by specialists on the history



of the CPSU and party construction, but also by social scientists working in other fields of science, first and foremost philosophers, sociologists and jurists. Those studying the role of the party in socialist society should be aware of this literature.

Taking this into account, we offer below a short review of the available scientific literature on a broader theme, namely the role of the communist party in the political system of a socialist society, which up to now has not been examined on the historiographic plane. The author focuses attention primarily along two main avenues: 1) philosophical, sociological and, partly, juridical literature; and 2) literature on party history and party construction.

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The study of the leading and guiding role of the CPSU is associated in the closest way with the general theoretical, philosophical understanding of social development. In general, fruitful research (and, indeed, also propaganda) work in the field of party science would be simply impossible without fundamental study of the general theoretical problems of Marxism-Leninism and the world communist movement and without creative development of the theory of scientific communism closely combined with contemporary life. Here, as in other fields of scientific knowledge, the caution against any underestimation of Marxist-Leninist science, the pragmatic interpretation of its tasks, and neglect of fundamental problems of theory, as expressed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, is extremely topical. [1]

The rich ideological legacy of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the documents of the CPSU, and special works on Marxist-Leninist philosophy and scientific communism make up the required theoretical foundation for our knowledge about the role of the CPSU in the political system of socialist society. The achievements of Marxist-Leninist thought in the most important theoretical and practical fields arm researchers with a truly scientific methodology and enable them to considerably expand and deepen analysis of the multifaceted social phenomena being considered, that in recent years have become the subject of comprehensive study.

In this sense, great importance attaches to the main conclusions of recent party congresses, particularly the materials on the 26th CPSU Congress, and also to party documents concretizing and developing congress decisions. [2] Questions concerning realization by ruling Marxist-Leninist parties of their role in the building of socialism and communism have been deeply and comprehensively elucidated in the works and speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov [3] and other eminent figures in our party. [4]

When considering the special scientific literature, it should first of all be noted that the publication in recent years of a number of major scientific works revealing the role of the CPSU in the political system of socialist society in the light of Lenin's ideological legacy has made a major contribution to work on the problem.

Of these, it is necessary first of all to distinguish material from the international theoretical conferences held in Prague and Sofia which examined the effect of Leninist ideas on the present revolutionary process and urgent problems of the building of socialism and communism [5], the first book of a collection of articles entitled "Lenin and Present-Day Science" published for the 100th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin [6], and the monograph of academician P.N. Fedoseyev. [7] The comprehensive study of patterns in the world revolutionary process, its main motive forces and the conditions of present social development attempted in these works has made it possible not only to reveal precisely the patterns and the social background for the activities of Marxist-Leninist parties, but also to correctly correlate their strategies and tactics and their ideological and organizational-party construction with present-day realities.

The achievement of these and a number of other works [8] is that their authors examine the problems of realization by communist parties of their leading role in the revolutionary movement and the building of socialism and communism within the context of broad social processes and phenomena. It is this kind of approach that characterizes first and foremost P.N. Fedoseyev's book "Marxism in the 20th Century." In it, the leading role of the CPSU in the building of socialism and communism is revealed deeply and soundly from general theoretical positions. The author considers very important aspects of subjects such as the law-governed, general historical nature of the growing role of the CPSU and its activity in the sphere of economics and its role in developing and perfecting socialist democracy, ideology and culture, and in affirming the norms of socialist morals.

The problem of the leading role of the party as applied to the conditions of developed socialism was also further developed on the general theoretical and specific sociological planes in the report of academician A.G. Yegorov at the all-union scientific-theoretical conference "The 25th CPSU Congress and the Development of Marxist-Leninist Theory." In the report, the organic link is convincingly shown between the growing level of scientific leadership by the CPSU and the progressive changes in the economic base, social interests and the social structure, and the role of all political, ethical and ideological forces in the developed socialist society.[9]

A detailed study of the dialectic of general law-governed patterns and the specific features of the world revolutionary process undertaken by a collective of scholars at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism [10] and also works contained in the annual publications of the Institute of Social Sciences [11] are extremely valuable for analyzing the general and the specific in the process of realization of the CPSU's leading role.

Considerable significance for work on the problem attaches to A.S. Vishnyakov's monograph [12], in which the significance of Marxism-Leninism and historical materialism as the theoretical basis for CPSU policy is examined, and the main features of CPSU policy, the main directions of its political activity, the relationship between policy and ideology and policy and ethics, propaganda, education and other questions are revealed.

In general, the works mentioned have advanced the subject-theoretical development of many aspects of the CPSU's political activity at the present stage. They also constitute a methodological wealth because they provide the correct key for further studies on the question of party leadership in socialist society, and its political system.

Scientific research on the nature and content of political relationships has been and remains important for deep and comprehensive study of the problem. Both Soviet and foreign Marxist scholars have made a considerable contribution to work on these questions in recent years. F.M. Burlatskiy's work "Lenin, the State, Politics" [13] in which methodology for researching political phenomena is reviewed on a broad plane and an analysis is made of the materialistic theory of politics, has substantially enriched the theoretical and methodological base for researching the problem. In this connection, special interest attaches to the author's theoretical work on what constitutes the political system, what is the relationship of politics and science, how Lenin's ideas on dictatorship of the working class and socialist democracy are realized in practice, and what are the main trend, in development of the political structure of Soviet society, the Soviet state in particular.

N.I. Azarov's work "V.I. Lenin on Politics as a Social Phenomenon" [14], and also one of the chapters in M.N. Perfil'yev's monograph "Social Relationships" [15], in which a scientific analysis of the Marxist-Leninist legacy is provided in organic connection with an examination of the realities of the modern socialist society, are devoted to research on the range of problems dealing with political relationships as relationships in the management of production and society. Several other works published in recent years [16] are also of interest from this viewpoint.

Work by Soviet scholars on management questions has exerted a major influence on the formation and development of the theoretical and methodological base for studying the role of the communist party in socialist society.

This applies primarily to the research by academician V.F. Afanas'yev in this field [17]; he was the first to consider on such a broad scale the main problems involved in the scientific management of a socialist society. As applied to the study of the CPSU's role, scientific development on questions of dynamic integrated systems and the understanding of management on a broad theoretical plane, on society as an integrated, self-managing system, and on socialism as a scientifically managed society, is especially valuable. Studies on questions of the subject (system) of management for a socialist society, including the place of the party in this system, and on the content (main functions) of management and the general principles of scientific management, are important for a correct approach to the problem of the role of the ruling communist party.

N.T. Abramova [18], D.M. Gvishiani [19] and other researchers have conducted in-depth analyses of the initial ideals and principles of management and organization theory. When making a deep study of the problem, familiarization with the works of K.K. Vavilov, K.I. Varlamov, Yu.a. Tikhomirov and other



researchers is extremely useful; they have considered, from the positions of Marxist-Leninist methodology, the main law-governed patterns and principles for managing a socialist society and the features and mechanisms in the management of social processes. [20]

Work on the problems of party realization of its own leading and guiding role in socialism's political system goes ineluctably hand in hand with the main aspects of the development of socialist society, and of its mature stage in particular. In this regard, very rich material is provided by work in which these aspects are examined in light of the range of problems in scientific communism and historical materialism. [21]

Works revealing the concept of developed socialism are very important; we refer to the main theses of its theory and practice, advantages, historical experience and significance and other questions. Here it is necessary first of all to single out the first major work on developed socialism created jointly by scholars from the USSR and the GDR: "The Developed Socialist Society: Essence, Criteria of Maturity, Criticism of Revisionist Concepts." [22] In connection with the general problems of the mature stage of socialist development, it contains a special examination of questions of political organization in socialist society, and also of the place and role of the communist party in a developed socialist society. The study undertaken in the book of the fundamental features and criteria of the developed socialist society and its economic and social structure and spiritual life is important for the further study of various aspects of party leadership at the stage of mature socialism.

Note must also be made of a basic study "Marxist-Leninist Teaching on Socialism and the Present Age" [23] produced by a collective of authors at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. It has considerably extended the framework and deepened the understanding of the problems of scientific socialism, especially in studies on the law-governed patterns in the building of socialism and the formation of developed socialism, and also of the world socialist system and its role in the present-day world. R.I. Kosolapov's book "Socialism. Theoretical Questions" [24] and other works in recent years [25] have made a significant contribution in throwing light on the problems.

The examination of the problems of organization and management in a socialist society conducted by the authors of the book "Socialist Society" [26] and their general approach to socialism as a managed society are valuable in working up a correct methodology for approaching research on questions concerning the role of the communist party in the political system of socialism.

The authors of the collective monograph "Developed Socialism" from the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism [27] have produced a thorough, general theoretical and methodological work on the most important questions of developed socialism that is of fundamental significance for studies on the subject of the party's leading role. The monograph reveals the main features and law-governed patterns of developed socialism and the most important tasks of Soviet society's onward movement, as set by the 25th CPSU



Congress and the new USSR Constitution, and it offers an analysis of the process of combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist system, the changes in the social-class structure of society, trends in the development of the political system in the conditions of mature socialism, ways of forming the new man and so forth.

One notable event in research on the problems of CPSU social policy under the conditions of developed socialism was the publication of a collective monograph on these questions prepared by associates at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism [28]. It contains an analysis of the essence and main directions of party social policy and shows its genesis within the process of the building of socialism in our country; and it reveals its specifics as an important direction in political leadership of a socialist society.

The undoubted advance in research on the problem of the role and place of the communist party in the political system of the socialist society is connected with the appearance of works dealing with the political organization of Soviet society, and also with the political system of socialism on the broader plane.

The work of G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, Ye.I. Bugayev, B.N. Topornin, I.P. Il'inskiy, D.A. Kerimov, A.I. Luk'yanov, M.P. Lebedev, V.M. Shapko, V.A. Sulemov, Ts.A. Yampol'skaya, B.M. Lazarev, M.I. Piskotin, N.N. Vinogradov and other authors has made an important contribution to the theoretical development of this problem. They have revealed in depth the significance of Lenin's theoretical legacy in the formation of mutual relationships between the communist party and the socialist state and have considerably enriched our understanding of the place and role of the communist party in the political system of socialism. The work that they have published on these problems contains a thorough analysis of Lenin's ideas on the party, the state and democracy, in close connection with the urgent problems of the present time.

One of the first comprehensive studies on this subject was the collective monograph "Political Organization in Soviet Society" [29] in which Ye.I. Bugayev made a generally successful attempt to review the main principles and the mechanism involved in the relationships between party, state and workers' public organizations.

Subsequently, comprehensive studies of the political system of socialism were continued. The work of G.Kh. Shakhnazarov [30] occupies a prominent place among these. A number of very important factors determining the efficacy of a ruling communist party's leading activity in the political system of socialism, in particular the significance of the democratic organization of intraparty relations, the stability and reliability of party links with the masses, and the rational nature of the system of relations between the party and state, and so forth, are examined in them from Marxist-Leninist positions.

The extremely pithy work of V.M. Shapko [31] is numbered among the major studies on the principles and nature of party leadership of the state. It

contains an analysis on both the historical and theoretical planes of how, during the course of the struggle for socialism, even in the first years of Soviet power, V.I. Lenin and the party worked out and tested in practice the fundamental principles of party leadership in a socialist society, and also the principles of state leadership and management. The nature, content and features of leadership of the Soviets of working People's Deputies are reviewed in a monograph by N.N. Vinogradov. [32] It contains a scientific generalization of the varied experience of party work in the field of state construction gained by the CPSU during the course of implementing the decisions and lines of the 22nd through the 25th CPSU congresses and the provisions of the new USSR Constitution.

Among the books dealing with questions of political organization in socialist society special note should be made of B.N. Topornin's monograph. [33] In it, one of the first attempts was made to analyze some of the general outlines and features of the activities of communist parties in the countries of the socialist community. This kind of study has also been done by I.P. Il'inskiy [34], who used more extensive material and laid the emphasis in his work on an analysis of the political-legal aspects of the position and activities of the main institutions of the political system in the countries of the socialist community.

It is worth noting the monograph "The Communist Party in the Political System of a Socialist Society" [35] prepared by the teachers and postgraduate students of the Department of the Theory of State and Law at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. Its authors have succeeded in making their contribution to this very complex problem, in particular in throwing light on questions of the political approach as the main feature of party leadership, the political-legal and moral principles of party leadership in society and so forth.

The question of the place and role of the communist party has also been examined in the work "Political Organization of the Developed Socialist Society: Structure and Function." [36] Its authors provide a systematic analysis of political organization in the developed socialist society. The authors of the collective monograph "Present-Day Political Systems" [37] have made a comprehensive analysis of the concept of a political system and its elements, and also the methods for studying it which are so essential also for studies on the question of the role of the communist party. A number of works have been devoted to studies on the dialectical interrelationship and interdependence of the community party and the other institutions in the political system of socialism. [38]

During the past two decades Soviet and foreign sociological scholars have been working actively on the urgent problems of the development of socialist democracy in close connection with the study of society's political organization. Dozens of major works have been published on the state, public organizations, the participation of the masses in the management of socialist society, and the rights and freedoms of citizens. Their authors have also made their contribution, sometimes a substantial one, to research on questions concerning

the role of the Marxist-Leninist party. Examination of its multifaceted activity through the prism of democracy, and analysis and assessment of party efforts aimed at further developing socialist power of the people have in many respects enriched scientific ideas on the place and role of the communist party in the political system of socialism.

The organic interest of the communist party in the development of socialist democracy is shown in works on this plane, and the multiple-level work of the CPSU is revealed in insuring actual equality for Soviet citizens and the enjoyment of socioeconomic and political rights and freedoms.

In connection with this subject we have touched upon, note should be made of the monograph "Soviet Democracy in the Period of Developed Socialism," [39], published under the editorship of D.A. Kerimov. The author of its second chapter, N.V. Chernogolovkin, studies the content of the concept of "political leadership" and the system of means used when exercising political leadership; this is of serious methodological significance for a scientifically substantiated approach to analysis of the role of the communist party in the political system. In this work, the functions of the party and also the main aspects of its interrelationship with the state and public organizations are set forth, and although concise, it is done in a well-argued manner, taking previous studies into account. The author's judgements on the nature of the differences between party and state leadership and management and the incorrectness of absolutizing these differences are of substantial interest.

Of the books dealing with the problems of democracy and in which the subject of the leading role of the communist party is creatively developed, we must name the collective monograph by Soviet and Polish scholars entitled "Socialism and Democracy" [40] in which, in particular, the question of the moral-political bases of the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party, which had not earlier been thoroughly elucidated in scientific publications, is examined. Special attention is given to the communist party as the leading force of the socialist state in the book "The Socialist State: Essence, Functions and Forms" [41] written by a collective of authors from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. The question of the party as the main bearer of the principles of socialist democracy and the guarantor of its development is well analyzed in the work "The USSR Constitution: the Basis for the Development of Socialist Democracy." [42] The connection and interdependence of scientific management and democracy and the role of the party in this process are traced by L.M. Karapetyan. [43]

The question of one-party or multiple-party systems under socialism has been more or less broadly elucidated in a number of works on the political system in socialist society and socialist democracy. They include books by A.Kh. Makhnenko, B.N. Topornin, I.P. Il'inskiy, G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, L.F. Shevtsovaya, and others. This question is undoubtedly very closely connected with the problem of implementation of the communist party's leading role in the political system in a socialist society, and work on it touches on an extremely important aspect of the problem under consideration.

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The multivolume collection "The History of the CPSU" prepared by collectives of authors at the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism [44] and "The History of the CPSU" edited by B.N. Ponomarev [45] which has now run to six editions, have made a fundamental contribution to research on the problem under consideration.

The revolutionary-transforming activity of our party at all stages in the struggle for socialism and communism is shown in these major works from Marxist-Leninist positions, using rich historical material. They contain a comprehensive analysis of the political, ideological and organizational work of the party, its domestic and foreign policies, and the forms and methods of its activity under various conditions and in the most important spheres of public life. The concrete-historical analysis of what the CPSU has been at each stage in the development of Soviet society, and of what policies it has pursued and how they worked, contained in these works, make up a scientific-historical base that has made it possible to develop comprehensive research on the role of the communist party in a socialist society on both the philosophical and sociological planes, and in this respect it remains an essential scientific foundation at the present time also.

Among the most major scientific works serving as a valuable landmark for studying the problem in all its aspects, mention must be made of the well-known work of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism "Vladimir Ilich Lenin. A Biography." [46] In it, V.I. Lenin's role as the creator of a revolutionary workers party of a new type and his decisive contribution to the creation of the party are revealed, and V.I. Lenin's multifaceted activity as the guide and leader of the Bolshevik party is topically demonstrated. The book arms the reader with the knowledge of how Lenin's theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat was formed and the Leninist style of party leadership established.

Extensive historical material on the establishment and actual development of Lenin's teaching on the party has been generalized by collectives of authors at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences CPSU History Department in the works "Lenin's Teaching on the Party" and "The Communist Party: the Mind, Honor and Conscience of our Age." [47] They throw light on the most important aspects of the activity of the CPSU at the main stages in the development of Soviet society. It should be emphasized that the authors of these two large works have succeeded in reviewing on the historical-problematic plane the ideological, political and organizational principles and experience in CPSU construction, and in systematizing the Leninist legacy on questions of implementation of the CPSU's leading role and the organization of intraparty life. "The Unity of the Party and People Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism" [48], a new work by a collective of author's from the same department, has become its own kind of continuation of these works. The truly popular essence of CPSU policy is elucidated in it on the basis of new factual material, including party documents, and the expansion of its social base is shown and the activity of primary party organizations in strengthening links with the masses is examined.

Valuable generalizations on questions of the leading activity of the communist party in socialist society are also contained in other collective works by



historians that have been published in recent years. Familiarization with them provides in the aggregate a quite complete picture of Lenin's views on the role of the party within the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in political leadership of the masses in the struggle for socialism; on the party as the vanguard of the working class and all the Soviet people, a living, developing political organism; and on the leading role of the CPSU at the various stages in the building of socialism and communism. [49] Written primarily on the historical-problematic plane, these works, as it were, trace the leitmotif from Lenin's theses and ideas on the party through to the present. In these, and in a number of authors' works [50] the realization of Lenin's teaching on the party in the practice of real socialism is shown in detail. Here the reader's attention is focused on urgent tasks whose resolution is an indispensable condition for the party to fulfill its historical mission.

Questions of party leadership in the various spheres of life in socialist society are raised in a number of other historical-party studies [51], and, in particular, the historical experience of the party in leading the Soviet state and the soviets is elucidated and questions of party leadership in the development of the socialist economy and culture are dealt with.

In connection with work on this subject, the quite extensive amount of special literature on party construction that appeared during the Seventies should be pointed out.

A systematic exposition of the main problems in the history, theory and practice of party construction was provided for the first time in the literature by the collective work "Party Construction" edited by N.A. Petrovichev [52]; with the appropriate additions and changes it has now gone to six reprints.

A number of works published by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and Academy of Social Sciences should also be mentioned. These are primarily works revealing Leninist organizational principles in light of the tasks of party construction at the present stage, and questions of party organizational work. [53] A multilevel generalization of experience in the leading activity of ruling Marxist-Leninist parties is contained in a collective monograph from the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism entitled "Party Construction in the Socialist Countries." [54] The entire range of basic questions on this subject is also shown in lectures read at the CPSU Central Committee Higher Party School. [55]

The leading activity of a ruling communist party is activity that is carried on at all levels. An acquaintance with the experience of both higher and local organs, the primary party organizations, and the party apparatus, particularly an acquaintance with the methods of the party approach to the resolution of various tasks and the style of party work, is important for an understanding of its content, character and form. The attentive reader can now find material on these questions of theory and practice in party work not only in training manuals but also in specialized books and brochures.

In large part the literature on party construction is in the nature of a concrete-political analysis of practical questions in the activity of the

party and its organizations. One of its achievements is the use by authors of extensive factual material on various aspects of party work. In some published work it is also intelligently generalized theoretically while in other it offers a valuable aid for theoretical generalizations. It is worth noting that the number of works in which a theoretical study is made of the role of the communist party in socialist society and of the various aspects of its activity is growing with each passing year.

International theoretical conferences and symposia with participation by leading workers from fraternal parties and leading scholars have done much to promote an enrichment of experience in the activity and development of party science. [56] At them, the growing role of the communist and workers parties in the revolutionary process of the building of socialism and communism, the international significance of Leninist principles, and, in particular, the principle of democratic centralism, in party construction, and the activity of the communist party under the conditions of socialist and communist creativity, have been deeply and comprehensively examined. Materials from these conferences have been published and serve as useful aids for researchers, propagandists and students within the system of party training.

Among the work of specialists on party construction dealing directly with questions of the activity of the communist party in the political system of socialism, the reader's attention may be attracted by the book "The CPSU: the Leading Nucleus of the Political System in Soviet Society" by a collective of authors from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and "The Marxist-Leninist Party in the Political System in a Socialist Society," a joint work by scholars from the USSR and the GDR. [57] These books contain a large amount of factual material on this subject; scientific generalizations are made of experience in the activity of the ruling communist party in the political sphere, and the content, forms and methods of party leadership in the various elements of the political system--the soviets and state apparatus, and also the trade unions, Komsomol and other public organizations--are revealed.

The major works in which the important aspects of the leading activity and internal development of the CPSU are considered include the book "The Growing Leading Role of the CPSU in the Building of Socialism and Communism" [58] prepared by the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. In it, fundamental questions of party construction in the CPSU are comprehensively examined, and, in close connection with the main functions of the party, the most important directions and spheres of party activity under the conditions of developed socialism are shown.

A collective of authors from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences has thoroughly researched urgent questions of intraparty life and the leading activity of the CPSU at the present stage. The results of this research have been published in a book of the same title, which has already gone to two printings. [59] There is undoubted interest in a number of works on questions of the theory and practice of party construction and raising the level of party activity at the present stage written on the basis of lectures presented in the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. In particular, they contain generalizations of considerable factual material

characterizing experience in the activity of the CPSU and its local organizations [60] The role of organizational-party work as an important subjective factor insuring enhancement of the role of the party in society has been comprehensively elucidated in the works of N.A. Petrovich [61] who concentrates attention on understanding the actual processes in the life and activity of the CPSU.

Questions of the nature of party leadership are examined with a high degree of professional competence in a book by Ye.Z. Razumov [62] which provides an idea of how party committees should be engaged and the kind of differences that exist between the party and the administrative-management approaches. For those studying questions of the activity of the party in the system of socialist society, familiarization with the works of I.I. Pronin on party cadre policy and I.N. Yudin on the social makeup of the CPSU [63] is useful. These books, written on the basis of a generalization of extensive factual material, throw light on important aspects of CPSU activity.

Of a number of significant works on questions of party construction closely associated with the subject theme, note should be made of the second edition of P.A. Rodionov's book "Collectivism: the Highest Principle of Party Leadership" [64] which is a well-argued study on the historical-problematic plane. Urgent questions of party work in the national economic sphere are elucidated in "Party Leadership of the Economy" [65] written by a number of scholars and party workers. The activity of the CPSU in the sphere of ideology has been researched in works by N.B. Bikkenin, V.G. Baykova and other authors [66] who have revealed the content of party leadership in ideological-educational work in light of the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU congresses. The extension and deepening of links between the party and the masses and the unity of organizational and ideological work are some of the aspects covered in works published by V.Ya. Bondar' [67] which can help the teacher in comprehensive clarification of the subject under consideration. For a deeper understanding of the general aspects of the party role and trends in its development, a recent work by Yu.V. Debrinov [68] can be recommended.

A number of studies have been conducted unmasking bourgeois falsification, and also revisionist distortions of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the party and the practice of party construction in the countries of the socialist community. They include a work by N.V. Romanovskiy on falsifications about the leading role of the CPSU in a society of advanced socialism. [69] From clear-cut Marxist-Leninist positions he shows the bankruptcy of anticommunist fabrications on the question of party leadership in socialist society and the malevolence of the inventors of the doctrine of "totalitarianism," and he exposes the perversions of the essence of the interrelationship between the CPSU and the Soviet people. Criticism of the bourgeois falsifiers of the Leninist principles of democratic centralism and collectivism in party leadership make up the content of a book by V.A. Pshenichkov. [70]

The views of anticommunists on the attitude of the communist party toward democracy, the formation of the party's social makeup, and the nature of intraparty relations are subjected to well-argued criticism in the book "Topical Questions of the Present Ideological Struggle." [71] Attempts by many English and American bourgeois authors to falsify the trend toward the



growing role of the communist party, and also the practice of intraparty relations within the CPSU have also been considered in works by V.A. Moliboshko. [72] Among studies on this range of problems conducted on a broader scale, the collection of works "Against the Bourgeois Falsifiers of CPSU History and Policy" [73] is well-argued on theoretical and factual material. It contains a profound critical analysis and unmasking of bourgeois interpretations of a number of important aspects of CPSU domestic and foreign policy and the development of Soviet society. A collective monograph published in Kiev [74] contains a chapter devoted to criticism of bourgeois falsifiers of the role of the CPSU.

A book by D.A. Kerimov and Ye.M. Chekharin and a number of works by other authors [75] contain scientifically substantiated criticism of the enemies and falsifiers of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the party.

In concluding the review of literature on problems associated with the role of the communist party in the political system of a socialist society, it can be stated that development of these questions over the past decade has advanced significantly. In terms both of scale and depth of scientific quest it moves considerably beyond anything done previously. Marxist science has available a number of serious works of great theoretical and practical value. And although the level of work on various aspects of the problem varies, it can definitely be said that in terms of many fundamental positions, the subject of the role and place of the communist party in the political system of socialist society has been studied with sufficient thoroughness on both on the theoretical plane and on the historical and practical-political planes. On the whole, good preparatory work has been done for the further creative development of Leninist science on the party, taking into account the practice of real socialism and the urgent tasks facing the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Active Marxist development of the problems concerning implementation by the party of its leading role in socialist society has been a timely response to the objective practical demands of the further development and improvement of the political system in socialist society.

At the same time it must be noted that in some books and brochures we still encounter a simple reiteration of truisms, known principles of party organization and activity, and the thesis of the growing role of the CPSU, without any attempt to try to comprehend the features of its leading role at the present stage in the development of socialist society, or to grapple seriously with how changes in this connection are taking place in the internal development and activity of a ruling communist vanguard, or with the real contradictions and difficulties that it must overcome.

Complacency and self-satisfaction are alien to our party. When speaking in particular of the development of socialist democracy, comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted that "we do not idealize what has been done and is being done in our country." [76]



The CPSU has worldwide-historic services to its credit. The grandiose transformations exerting a decisive influence on the destiny of our country and all world development were accomplished under its leadership. Today, the efforts of the party are focused on solving the new large and complex tasks whose resolution requires further improvement in party leadership.

Hence the line of insuring greater effectiveness in party work in all links, and of eliminating the shortcomings existing in this matter. This line can be accurately traced down through the entire 80 years of the Leninist party's existence.

The tenet on the objective need for leadership by the communist party in the entire process of the building of socialism and communism is universally recognized, not only among Marxist scholars but also among the public in the socialist countries. However, mere recognition or repetition of this scientific truth is insufficient for science and practice. Life demands active, creative development of Leninist teaching on the party and profound development of concrete questions of party construction, taking into account historical experience and the requirements of social progress. It is a matter of proceeding from the achievements of science and practice to deepen and enrich our understanding of the various aspects of this multifaceted problem, to reveal the vital contradictions that occur here, to clarify new moments in realization of the principle of party leadership, and to scientifically comprehend ways for its further improvement.

The all-union scientific-practical conference that took place 7 through 9 April 1983 in Tbilisi is an example of this kind of purposeful approach to the subject under consideration. Its participants considered urgent problems in the organizational and ideological-educational work of the primary party organizations in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, and the instructions and conclusions put forward in speeches by CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov. Discussion at the conference of the problems occurring on this plane was distinguished not only by its theoretical soundness but also by its concrete-political approach and the development of scientifically substantiated recommendations and proposals.

The conference participants analyzed the effectiveness of the various forms and methods used in developing the public and production activities of the workers, strengthening discipline, improving the style of party leadership, and reinforcing the influence of party organizations on the life and affairs of the labor collective. It is of value that many party workers and social scientists focused their efforts on providing answers to unresolved questions and sought to understand present experience in overcoming shortcomings in the activity of the primary party organizations and their leadership by the local party committees. [77]

It was stressed at the conference that enhancing the role of the primary party organizations at the present stage is the paramount prerequisite for strengthening party influence in all spheres of the material and spiritual life of socialist society. On both the theoretical and the practical plane it is an important

conclusion that highlights one of the urgent directions in scientific studies on the problem being considered and the improvement of party work.

In this connection it must be said that there is a great lack of fundamental works that throw light on the role of the communist party and the features distinguishing this role as applied to the stage of developed, mature socialism, taking into account both the content of problems to which the party must now address itself and the method and style of its work, the evolution of the social makeup and the development of intraparty relations. The study and comprehension of these and other aspects of the life and activity of the CPSU in an organic link with the socioeconomic, political and ideological processes taking place today in Soviet society, constitute an important task for researchers. To see our society in its actual dynamic nature, with all its potentials and all its needs--this is what the party now demands. This also applies fully to researchers on the problems of party leadership and the role of the party in the political system of a socialist society.

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CSO: 1800/1441

## INTERNATIONAL

### FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS IN AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS' MEETING IN ALMA-ATA LISTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian publishes on 7 June 1983 on pages 1 and 3 a 2,000-word KAZTAG report headlined "Writers in the Struggle for Peace and Solidarity" on a ceremonial meeting held to mark the 10th anniversary of the 5th Afro-Asian Writers' Conference, which was also held in Alma-Ata. "In the presidium, there were: Alex la Guma, general secretary of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association; Subhas Mukerji, deputy general secretary; and the following members of the secretariat: Y. Kurihara, general secretary of the Japanese Association of Afro-Asian Writers; To Hoai, deputy general secretary of the Union of Writers of Vietnam; Yahya Yaluf, general secretary of the General Union of Palestinian Writers and Journalists; A.G. Mariam, general secretary of the Union of Writers of Ethiopia; Mamadu T. Diop, general secretary of the Union of Writers of Senegal; Muin Bsisu (Palestine), first deputy chief editor of the journal LOTOS; and Mustafa al-Fersi, general secretary of the Union of Writers of Tunisia."

CSO: 1807/326

## INTERNATIONAL

### BRIEFS

**WEST BERLIN CP DELEGATION IN ALMA-ATA--(KAZTAG)** A delegation of leading workers of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party headed by party Deputy Chairman Inge Kopp is in Alma-Ata. On 15 July the delegation was received in the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. Central Committee secretary K. K. Kazybayev had a conversation with them. [Excerpt] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSATNSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 83 p 3]

**AGREEMENTS WITH TANZANIAN NEWS AGENCY--**An agreement on cooperation and the exchange of information via satellite communications line was signed in Moscow between TASS and the Tanzanian News Agency SHIHATA. The agreement was signed by TASS General Director S.A. Losev and SHIHATA General Director (Nkvabi Ng'Vanakilala). APN and SHIHATA also concluded a cooperation agreement. It was signed by APN board chairman P.A. Naumov and (N. Ng'Vanakilala). [Text] [PM221349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4]

CSO: 1807/341



## NATIONAL

### RAYKOMS URGED TO INCREASE ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING AGRICULTURE POLICIES

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 11, Jun 83 (signed to press 24 May 83)  
pp 5-10

[Article: "The Rural Party Raykom"]

[Text] The implementation of the Food Program and the major economic and political measures stemming from it play the main role in our party's plans and practical activities. The party is doing everything possible to encourage agricultural production intensification, reaching high end results in all farming sectors and ensuring the stable increase in the amount of food resources in the country. The solution of these problems is kept under steady and tireless control by the CPSU Central Committee. The current practical problems of agricultural development and the implementation of the Food Program were considered at a conference of secretaries of central committees of communist parties of union republics and party kraykoms and obkoms, which was sponsored by the party's Central Committee last April. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, delivered a speech at the conference. It became a manual for action for all party and state organs and rural party organizations for the intensification of organizational and political work among the masses.

Working people employed in a great variety of economic sectors participate in the implementation of the Food Program. Naturally, however, the main burden here is assumed by the rural workers, the rural party members. The rural party raykoms must head their efforts. Their primary obligation is to provide political leadership the entire set of projects related to the intensification of agricultural production and, to this effect, to rally the efforts of all party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. The party raykoms must concentrate all organizational and political work on ensuring that each kolkhoz, sovkhoz and rayon successfully and as a whole fulfill its plans for production and delivery to the centralized fund of all commodities produced in fields and livestock farms and pay maximal attention to the social reorganization of the countryside.

The rayon level has always been the party's support in the implementation of its agrarian policy. The importance of the rayon level becomes even greater today. It is here that agroindustrial associations have been set up comprehensively and have begun to operate, unnecessary administrative subunits have been eliminated and the size of the apparatus has been reduced. The implementation of these measures made it possible considerably to strengthen the

rayon level, simplify management and bring it closer to production. In a number of areas, however, the organizational period has become unjustifiably protracted. The councils of some agroindustrial associations failed to display the necessary initiative in implementing their assignments. They pay little attention to improving reciprocal economic relations and the coordination of activities among all the units within the agroindustrial complex. The party raykoms must take the necessary steps for the new management organs of the agroindustrial complexes rapidly to gather strength, to define clearly the main lines of their activities and truly master an efficient workstyle based on the strictly controlled use of available possibilities and cost-effectiveness methods. Above all, they must cultivate the land knowledgeably and make use of the entire arsenal of means leading to high and stable yields within each farm and field and ensuring the steady increase of output in all farms.

The most important problem which legitimately stems from the Food Program is that of the growth rates of agricultural output. Such rates must be maximal. We must not postpone that which can be achieved this summer, during the current agricultural season. The November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted that the implementation of the Food Program must not be delayed. The workers in the agroindustrial complex must increase their efforts day after day. They must work in such a way that the huge funds invested in the solution of this problem yield returns already today and even more so tomorrow.

We are in the crucial year of the entire five-year plan. The main target this year is to reach the planned yields of grain, fodder, industrial and other farm crops and to consolidate the positive changes which are taking place in animal husbandry. The country expects of the farm workers a steady and systematic improvement in basic economic indicators. The annual optimal growth of output must become not simply a wish but a norm for each rayon and farm.

In order to achieve this and truly to head the work in a new style, the party raykoms must improve their style of management of economic and social processes in the countryside even more persistently. They must work effectively and show perspective. The exceptionally important tasks formulated in the Food Program demand of the party raykoms initiative-minded and daring actions and a lively reaction to anything encountered by the rural workers in the current very difficult and responsible period of their life and work. The raykom personnel must bear in mind that the moral climate in the collectives, labor returns, cadre efficiency and responsibility and the state of party and state discipline depend on the way they will resolve these problems.

One year has passed since the approval of the Food Program. This is a short period of time, but despite this many party raykoms have done a great deal of organizational work and achieved specific results. For example, immediately after the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Starokulatkinskiy Rayon party committee and primary party organizations in Ulyanov Oblast undertook the formulation of long-term plans for the development of the economy of the individual farms and the rayon as a whole. The plans call for increasing the output of crop and animal husbandry goods with every passing year. The

communists headed the campaign for new economic management methods. Incidentally, the last farming season, despite adverse weather conditions, became a year of efficient application of progressive agrotechnology and comprehensive efforts to upgrade soil fertility and reclaim land in all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The farms made extensive use of moral and material incentive measures. Great attention was paid to collective labor organization methods. For example, all feed production teams converted last year to periodical wage advances based on end production. All of this yielded results. In 1982 the rayon averaged 21.7 quintals of grain per hectare, or more than at any other time. It fulfilled ahead of schedule its annual plan for milk, meat and wool purchases. All other rayon economic indicators showed marked improvements. The rayon party organization is improving its style of management of the rural economy and the entire agroindustrial association in the rayon not in words but in deeds. The party raykom actively promotes the party line of accelerated agriculture upsurge. It is characterized by the persistent search for new reserves. The raykom personnel consider their main reserve the creation of the type of economic and organizational-technical conditions in the farms which would stimulate qualitative and highly productive work and develop in every worker an interest and confidence in achieving the highest possible results.

Many examples of purposeful work by the party members in the countryside may be cited in all oblasts, krays and republics. However, we should not conceal that last year some rayons did not ensure the implementation of the plans for the first 2 years of the five-year plan for the most important indicators. In some cases party and soviet organs appealed to the superior organizations to lower their plan for the balance of the five-year plan instead of making a detailed study of the situation and adopting proper measures to ensure maximal increases in agricultural output. Such cases are totally intolerable. Now, when a substantial reorganization is taking place in the agrarian sector of our economy, the criteria for assessing the activities of all management units in the countryside, the party raykoms above all, become immeasurably stricter. The party raykoms must make efficient use of the new opportunities which arise. They must continually check their practical work against the requirements of the Food Program and ensure its systematic implementation.

Improving the style of management of agricultural production is the major task facing the party raykoms. Formalism in the organization of party work is incompatible with the party's course of intensive agricultural development. To a greater extent than in the past, today secretaries, bureau members and personnel of the party raykom apparatus must adopt a scientific comprehensive approach to the organization of the work. They must rely more extensively on economic analysis, find methods for coordinating the activities of enterprises within the rayon agroindustrial association, direct the work of their party and other public organizations and deal more concretely with problems of the socialist competition and the organization of the implementation of party and their own directives. They must reduce to a minimum all kinds of conferences, decisively uproot paper-shuffling and distract farm managers and specialists from their immediate obligations less frequently. Truly lively and creative work in the labor collectives is the reliable key which will always help us to find the true way to our objective.



The daily study of production and social life within each subunit, closely listening to the views of specialists and rank-and-file workers and resolving more and more difficult problems with their help, are the essential features of the party's workstyle.

It is impossible to reduce mastery of proper workstyle to mastery of any sum total of means which could be automatically applied in one arising situation or another. A proper style is developed on the basis of a thought-out and exacting attitude toward one's own practical experience and the elimination of obsolete steps and concepts. It is particularly important in agricultural management to find at each specific moment the link which will help us successfully to resolve the entire set of economic problems facing one rayon or another. Today the following problems arise with extreme urgency: how to upgrade crop yields and livestock productivity, how to increase returns on capital investments in agriculture and how to accelerate farm progress? The art of political leadership of a party committee or primary party organization is manifested by finding truly accurate and constructive answers to these questions.

Unquestionably, now that agroindustrial associations are functioning in the countryside, the party committees must significantly upgrade the level of their organizational and political work on the rayon level and among rural labor collectives. Here, as in the entire national economy, a decisive struggle for strengthening the discipline is needed. "We must," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov points out, "enhance in the rural workers the feeling of ownership of the land. To this effect the socialist competition must be made more efficient, the effective forms of work with people, production organization and labor incentive, practically tried in recent years, must be extensively used, and cost-effectiveness comprehensively developed and strengthened."

The application of the collective contract in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production becomes extremely important under the new farming conditions. It is precisely on this point that the party raykoms must focus their attention today. The long practice of the units working on the basis of a collective contract indicates that their output per unit of area is 20 to 30 percent higher than that of other collectives. Their labor productivity is higher and production costs lower and, consequently, returns on capital investments are substantially better. The main role here is played by the interest of the workers to concentrate not on volume, as is the case with the piece-rate system, but on the final result—obtaining the highest possible amount of high quality goods.

The party raykoms have the obligation daily to control the course of implementation of social measures in the countryside. In accordance with the party's decisions, the scale of such work is being considerably expanded at present. The amount of housing, communal and cultural construction, including the building of cooperative and individual housing, is increasing comprehensively. This creates favorable conditions for highly productive work by the rural working people, for the stability of kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives and for every person to feel like the true owner of his land. Under these circumstances we must persistently see to it that every economic



manager gain a profound understanding of the political importance of social problems. Today the party raykoms have the opportunity of forming broad plans for the economic and social development of their rayons, involving the broad population masses in this project.

All lines of management of economic and cultural construction in the countryside lead to the party raykoms. Their important task is to coordinate and direct the activities of all organizations and institutions on their territory. The party raykoms must systematically improve their work with state and economic cadres and agricultural specialists. They must show greater concern for their ideological-political and practical training. We should emphasize that the style of management of rayon affairs on the part of the party raykoms is manifested in work with cadres perhaps more clearly than in any other area. The indicator of the condition of the economy of one rayon or another is also to a large extent an indicator of the level of work with cadres in the rayon. Following is an illustration of this fact:

Last season was a difficult one for agriculture in Saratov Oblast. It was difficult to the same extent for the entire area within which the oblast's rayons are located. Yet, despite similar conditions, the results achieved by the individual rayons differed. For example, Krasnokutskiy Rayon averaged 17.8 quintals of grain per hectare; Sovetskiy Rayon averaged 16.7 quintals; and Fedorovskiy 14.7 quintals. These rayons overfulfilled their grain procurement plans. Meanwhile, the grain crop harvested in some other rayons was the following: Krasnopartizanskiy, 8.3 quintals; Dergachevskiy, 8.1 quintals; and Pugachevskiy, 9.4 quintals. As we see, yields in the first group of rayons were double those of the second. What does such a disparity in results prove? Above all, differences in the style of agricultural management on the part of the party raykoms. This was discussed at the party obkom plenum. The study of production activities made by scientists in the lagging rayons indicated that the low yields of many kolkhozes and sovkhoses is the result of the gross neglect on the part of farm managers and specialists of crop-growing technology, and violations of crop structures and scientific farming systems tested in other rayons. Most of these rayons use their equipment and fertilizer inefficiently. Seed production is poorly organized. No proper struggle against weeds is being fought and deadlines for fieldwork are violated. A number of kolkhoz and sovkhos specialists are not exigent toward themselves and indifferently ignore both good and bad work.

The material and technical facilities available in the countryside today make it possible to achieve considerably better results than reached by many farms. The rural workers must comprehensively convert possibilities into real accomplishments. The struggle for an upsurge in rural economic work must begin by radically improving work with cadres and specialists. Serious concern was voiced at last April's CPSU Central Committee conference at the fact that in a number of areas kolkhoz and sovkhos managers are replaced too frequently. This confirms that here and there people are being promoted to responsible positions indiscriminately. Another reason for cadre turnover is that the party organs frequently engage in the petty supervision of managers and kolkhoz and sovkhos specialists, on whom they impose groundless recommendations. All cadre education work is frequently reduced to issuing reprimands

or dismissals. Yet agriculture, which is distinguished by an exceptional variety of natural and production conditions, particularly needs to encourage the cunning and autonomous actions of the personnel. Work with cadres must be organized in such a way that every manager may acquire new knowledge and progressive experience, be able to use them to improve the work and grow personally and help others to grow.

The party follows a course of further strengthening agriculture with cadres of well-trained managers and specialists and mass skill workers, animal husbandrymen and mechanizers above all, and of increasing their interest in the accelerated growth of output. The party organizations must assume close control over the steps earmarked in this respect. It is a question of training and educating the type of leading cadres and mass skill workers whose level of knowledge and competence makes them able to lead agriculture on the basis of contemporary scientific achievements and successful application of intensive growth factors in agricultural production and related sectors.

The militant and initiative-minded work of the primary party organizations is of particular importance in the solution of the economic and political problems facing the Soviet countryside today. The country has merely 48,000 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, all of which have their primary party organizations. Other party collectives related to agricultural production operate in the countryside as well. The rural party members are a force on which the party raykoms must rely on a daily basis in resolving economic-political problems and implementing party directives. Each rural primary party organization and every individual party member must be on the level of present requirements and be active promoters of CPSU agrarian policy. To this effect they need practical assistance. In particular, they must be helped to organize control over administrative activities and the observance and development of democratic production management principles. In this case, it is important to improve the deployment of party forces and to strengthen the party's influence in key production sectors. Particular attention must be paid to party organizations operating in economically weak and territorially remote farms.

Not the least factor in the primary party organization management is the nature of the personnel of the rayon and city party committee apparatus. Instructors account for the largest category of workers in the party apparatus. They play an essential role in strengthening ties between party committees and party members and nonparty masses. Their work should be organized in such a way that they may be suitably familiar with the strong and weak aspects of the activities of the primary party units, teach and learn from the party activists and support all useful initiatives. Every member of the party apparatus must be imbued with the thought that he is directly responsible for organizing the implementation of the major tasks related to agricultural production intensification and enhancing the responsibility of party organizations in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. His activities greatly determine the level of organization and discipline in the labor collectives, the creative mood of the people and their labor returns.

The instructor body of party raykoms and gorkoms has substantially improved in recent years: 86 percent of all instructors are with higher education,

primarily engineering-technical and agricultural. The number of national economic specialists among them is growing rapidly. However, weaknesses exist here as well. About one-third of the instructors are replaced every year, frequently because of insufficient training needed for the performance of their obligations. The data prove that many instructors have had no experience before joining the apparatus, not having worked as secretaries or deputy secretaries of party organizations. Such comrades must persistently upgrade their practical training, master the art of political work among the masses and study problems of party construction. The problem of improving the workstyle and methods of party raykoms must be resolved not only by secretaries and bureau members but by all workers within the party apparatus, including instructors.

Agricultural departments were established in all rural raykoms and party gor-koms dealing with agricultural affairs, in accordance with the stipulations of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Practical experience acquired over the past few months has shown that they are a necessary link in the organizational structure of rayon party committees. The existence of this link enables the party committees to make a profound study of economic management methods, work better with management cadres, including middle management, and provide practical assistance to the elected aktiv in unifying their collectives. The newly created agricultural departments supervise the implementation of party decisions in specific agricultural production sectors, draft measures to help the weak farms and promote socialist competition among labor collectives. Departmental personnel directly participate in determining the specialization of the farms and drafting their plans. The departments steadily rely on the aktiv and maintain strong relations with the primary party organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee steadily keeps track of the activities of the rural raykoms and issues recommendations on the way they should structure their work so that it may be consistent with steadily growing requirements and sum up acquired experience. The resolutions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and other party documents, including the Central Committee decree "On the Work of the Party Organization of the Put' k Kommunizmu Kolkhoz, Fedorovskiy Rayon, Kustanay Oblast, On the Implementation of the Decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum" provide specific recommendations and advice on how to organize efficient party-political work in the countryside and to increase the mobilizing and organizing role of rural party organizations in economic and cultural construction.

Unquestionably, under the influence of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November 1982 Central Committee plenums, of late the activities of the party raykoms have become more planned and purposeful. The difficult and comprehensive problems of development of the agroindustrial complex are being discussed systematically at bureau sessions and party committee plenums. The resulting decisions are supported by efficient supervision of execution. This path should be energetically followed in the future as well. A higher level of party management and improved methods of work among the masses must match the current way of life in the Soviet countryside, rich in events and plans. New developments should be sought more

daringly and creativity should be displayed in party work. Without searches and constant readiness to surmount rising difficulties no long-term durable success could be expected. The rayon party committees largely determine the development of the type of atmosphere in the countryside in which the strict party exigency for the implementation of assignments would be combined with the development of the broadest possible initiative among the personnel of the new management organs and all working people.

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CSO: 1800/1474



## NATIONAL

### MOSCOW TV OBSERVER ON SOVIET ALCOHOLISM, VANDALISM

OW100955 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0705 GMT on 6 August carries the 25-minute "Political Observer's Talk" program with Viktor Prokofyevich Beketov, dealing with replies to television viewers' letters.

Beketov states that he has selected letters for discussion which can be labeled under the heading "To Become Master" [khozyain], a phrase he took from an Andropov article entitled "The Teachings of Karl Marx and Certain Questions of Socialist Construction in the USSR." He quotes: "To receive the rights of a master and to become a master--a genuine, wise, and zealous one--are far from being one and the same."

Beketov continues: "Television viewers' mail convincingly and graphically confirms the importance and topicality of these words. By numerous examples from everyday life, the authors of the letters demonstrate how many cases of mismanagement, wastefulness and indifference to losses of public property still exist. This often happens, not from malicious intent--as a rule these instances cease immediately--but because of interia, negligence and insufficient responsibility and, at times, because of a false notion about the wealth of the state being a bottomless barrel--there is enough for our lifetime, the state will not become impoverished, and so on."

Beketov then reads the first letter, from complex brigade leader S.I. Novatskiy from the Kommunist Coal Mine in Donetsk Oblast, on economy and thrift in the coal industry. Novatskiy notes instances of wasteful attitudes and mismanagement at coal industry collectives and cites the Ilovayskaya mine as an example, after which Beketov lauds the Kommunist mine collective--which he has visited--for its economic attitude and work habits.

Beketov then addresses a "very topical subject"--"attitudes towards public property, particularly technical equipment of trade, public catering, municipal and consumer services."

He cites a letter from Vinnitsiya: "Our attitude to all this is often far from what it should be, and torn-out receivers in telephone booths, bus stops daubed with hooliganistic graffiti, trolleybus seats slashed with knives, and other manifestations of boorishness and lack of culture are evidence of this. The

author asks: Why is state, that is the people's, property burned, broken, torn up and squandered? Why is equipment--lamps, doorknobs and seats--imported and bought by the state, screwed off or broken? Because they are being installed in the apartments, sheds, bathrooms and other domestic utilities of grabbers and bourgeois philistines--looters of state property.

"The author proposed harsher measures for such people and to intensify educational work among young people, which should be done by cultivating the basics of culture and respect for human labor. Also, those guilty of damaging the people's property should be dealt with more severely and the struggle against them should be intensified, as we at present fight thieves [nesuny]."

Beketov then turns to the subject of combatting "Drunkenness and alcoholism"--"a most acute and topical problem." Beketov notes that a review was done on workers' typical opinions and proposals on this problem and was sent to the heads of a number of ministries and departments for action. He reports that replies have now been received from all the organizations, namely Gosplan, and the ministries of the food industry, trade, health and internal affairs.

Replying to a letter stating that the 4 percent annual increase in alcohol production in the USSR compares unfavorably with the 2 percent annual population increase, Beketov cites a letter from V.A. Govor, chief of Gosplan's Food Industry Department, and says: In recent years, the annual production of alcoholic beverages has been characterized by a gradual decrease of output of liqueur and spirit products. The reply cites corresponding data. At the same time--as Gosplan admits--serious shortcomings have indeed existed in the question of production planning and trade in alcoholic beverages.

"In order to lower consumption of hard liquor, the Food Industry Department, together with the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and union republics, during development of annual and 5-year plans, examines questions of improving the liquor consumption system and envisages a further decrease in the production of fruit, berry and fortified wine and spirit products, with a simultaneous increase in the output of various nonalcoholic beverages--beer and natural grape wines.

"A group of questions from television viewers concerned the production of alcoholic beverages, which is carried out by enterprises of the Ministry of the Food Industry. Here are excerpts from a number of letters:

"I would like to say something about the quality of alcoholic beverages. Is it possible that people have forgotten how to produce good beverages from raw materials? All kinds of muck are now sold. Having drunk them, any person can lose consciousness, not to mention human dignity. Masalimova, Ufa.

"I consider it necessary to eliminate the manufacture of poor quality and cheap wines which colloqually have been nicknamed ink, kerosene and other unflattering names. Ivstafyeva, Vilnius.

"The packaging of spirits should be changed. Small bottles, quarter liter bottle, should be introduced so that people do not gather in groups around a large bottle. Matyukhin, Kaluga.

"Here is the detailed reply from Vol'demar Petrovich Lein, USSR minister of the food industry. He reports that a lot less poor-quality fruit and berry wines, or as they are called colloquially, rotgut [plodovyygodnyye viny], will be produced. Next year alone, it is planned to reduce their production by 25 percent. A specially created state inspection of alcoholic beverage quality has already prohibited wine production at more than 700 plants and shops not meeting set requirements in their technical level and product quality. Incidentally, the wine shop of the Opchka Grain Combine in Pskov Oblast, criticized by television viewer Bogdanova has been closed. Quite a long list of closed enterprises is cited, belonging, strange as it may seem, to ministries of the coal industry, fish industry, forest industry, and even the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy. One can imagine the quality of the products they produced.

"Further, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry fully supports the opinions of television viewers on increasing production of juices, stewed fruits, jams, marmalades, and other fruit and berry products. It is planned to utilize these capacities at canning plants released with the end of wine production. This year, it is proposed to manufacture a significant portion of liqueur and spirit products in packaging of 0.25 liters--those same quarter-liter bottles--and double the quantity produced last year. It is planned to significantly increase production of nonalcoholic beverages, as well as sweet, semi-sweet and chateau wines, beer and champagne.

In order to study consumer demand, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry is carrying out work in organizing company trade [firmennaya trgovlya] of beverages. Beer bars are operating at enterprises in Tbilisi, Leningrad, Sochi, Tselinograd and Nangan. Stores selling nonalcoholic beverages are operating in a number of cities, and this network will be expanded in the next few years. The reply ends: The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry thanks television viewers for their opinions and proposals in intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, which will allow more purposeful work to be done in this area in the future.

Beketov then turns to the question of the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages, and cites a reply from Grigoriy Ivanovich Vaschenko, USSR minister of trade, who notes that trade of liquor is conducted "in specialized stores or isolated departments and sections." Beketov cites Vashenko on the wage situation of alcohol vendors from 1 January 1981, "where the material interest of trade workers' fulfilling and overfulfilling trade turnover plans by increasing sales of alcoholic beverages is precluded."

Beketov then cites a reply from Sergey Petrovich Burenkov, USSR minister of health, who notes that services for the treatment of alcoholics have been created, and treatment of chronic alcoholics is primarily conducted at "alcoholism treatment departments" [narkologicheskiye otdeleniya] developed directly at industrial and agricultural enterprises, as well as construction sites." On prospects for the future, Beketov, citing Burenkov, says: "a

prospective program in the area of treatment of alcoholism has been devised up to 1990, including development of research in discovering the originating mechanism and the formation of the inclination towards alcohol and the search for new methods and means in treating persons who systematically use alcoholic beverages--drunkards, in parentheses--and chronic alcoholics; and 72 scientific research establishments of various ministries and departments. You see what powerful forces and means have been involved in the treatment of chronic alcoholics.

"The only thing not stated is what is being done in practice by health bodies in keeping people away from drunkenness at earlier stages and to stir up the whole medical community against the green dragon. I think that today producing placards and films on the harms of drunkenness is not enough. I repeat, active and practical measures are needed."

Finally, Beketov cites the reply of Vitaliy Vasilyevich Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs: "The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs has carefully examined the opinions and proposals from working people on intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, addressed to Central Television. Citizens quite rightly express alarm at the prevalence of drunkenness. The increase in the use of alcohol in the country leads to various negative phenomena, not only in the area of public production and everyday life, but also in the area of law and order.

"Internal affairs bodies cooperate closely with the public in the struggle against drunkenness. At the same time, the acuteness of the problems is not lessening, despite the measures taken. A lot of criticism and proposals are directed at trade and public catering workers, who sell wine and spirit products. As checks have shown, such violations do indeed take place. In circumvention of the law, alcoholic beverages are sold to persons who are intoxicated, as well as those under age. Therefore, internal affairs bodies are conducting a constant struggle against violations in the alcoholic beverages' sale system.

Certain television viewers ask: Are treatment and labor sanatoria [lechebno-trudovyye profilaktorii] necessary? The creation of these special establishments within the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs system, arises from the fact that there are a considerable number of alcoholics who refuse to be treated voluntarily, constantly drink heavily, and violate the rules of socialist communal living. Some authors express doubts about the effectiveness of treatment at treatment and labor sanatoria. However, one must take into account that these establishments have returned to society thousands of people who once again work in the national economy.

"There is also fair criticism addressed at militia workers, who at times show tolerance towards drunkards and do not utilize all the measures allowed by law. There are also considerable shortcomings in the prevention of domestic drunkenness. Practice shows that close interaction between all state bodies,



enterprises, establishments, organizations and the public at large, on the basis of a complex and constant implementation of the system of measures outlined by the party and state in solving this important social task, is the decisive condition for the successful struggle against drunkenness."

"In conclusion, the USSR minister of internal affairs writes: The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs expresses gratitude to the authors of letters who have sent their proposals for further intensifying the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism."

CSO: 1800/1566

## NATIONAL

### PARTY PANEL ACTS ON VOLGOGRAD OBLAST ABUSES

PM230915 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 3 June First Edition carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article entitled "Stonewalling" by A. Levin, control executive of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and special correspondent N. Samokhvalov. The article describes a case of "abuse of position" by G. Aronov, director of the Kamyshinskiy mixed trade organization, and the subsequent attempts by local level legal bodies and party organs to "lay down" the affair and to censure legal adviser M. Salyanov, a subordinate of Aronov, who raised the matter first. After delays of over 2 years, the article says, the matter was resolved in the following manner:

"The RSFSR Prosecutor's Office, acting on instructions from the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, examined the reasons for the termination of the criminal proceedings and found them unjustified.

"Why did the investigation vainly mark time for so long?

"The case presented a certain complexity since I am no specialist in economic affairs," investigator Petrenko stated, for example. But then he stated bluntly that the main factor in this playing around at terminating the case was the 'influence of local party organs.'

"Kotelnikov, Kamyshin city prosecutor: '...Comrade Proshakova invited me to see her several times and proposed that the case against Aronov be dropped...'

"Much that was 'inexplicable' in the prosecutor's actions is now clear. The mythical 'stonewall' has taken on a clear form.

"The Kamyshin CPSU Gorkom and Gorispolkom now explain their intervention by saying that Aronov had shown himself to be an energetic trade leader.

"As though a person's professional qualities and merits could justify illegal actions.

"Having seen for itself that the Kamyshin City and Volgograd Oblast Prosecutor's Office organs permitted instances of red tape and a lack of principle in the investigation of cases of the squandering of state resources, the party Control Committee reprimanded V. P. Sharakhin, Volgograd Oblast prosecutor.

"P. V. Proshakova, first secretary of the Kamyshin CPSU Gorkom, was severely reprimanded and had her record card endorsed. A. I. Goryunov, chief of the oblast trade administration, received a similar punishment.

"Aronov was expelled from the party and dismissed from his post.

"We would like to think that the above case history will provide a good lesson not only to the leaders of the Kamyshin City and Volgograd Oblast Prosecutor's offices."

CSO: 1800/1566

## NATIONAL

### PUBLISHERS OF FORBIDDEN RELIGIOUS LITERATURE MOVED BY 'LOVE OF MONEY'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8, 9 Jul 83

[8 Jul 83 p 5]

[Article by V. Lyubin: "The Sharp Businessmen Will Not Remain in the Shadows"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] In one of their recent broadcasts, the BBC radio reported that "Orthodox Christians, including historian Viktor Burdyug, writer Nikolay Blokhin and poet Sergey Budarov, have been arrested in Moscow. According to some reports," the radio station added, "those arrested were engaged mainly in the translation of Western religious and philosophical works, including works by the Catholic author Chesterton." A little later the same radio station made public a statement by a certain Antony Zhenevskiy. We quote it with slight abridgment: "...a group of Orthodox Christians, who are guilty only of reproducing and disseminating prayerbooks and religious literature, have been arrested in Moscow. Considering such activity not a crime, but a duty to the church and our fellow man, we applaud God's servants Viktor, Sergey, Vladimir, Aleksandr and Nikolay and their collaborators and those who share their views..." This same text, but with reference to RUSSKAYA MYSL', which is published in Paris and unfortunately noted for its anti-Soviet fabrications, has been broadcast by a number of other Western radio stations. RUSSKAYA MYSL' itself, true to its traditions, has described the torments which have been the lot of "God's servants" in several issues and the tyranny, they say, to which they are being subjected, and then declared that "Orthodox circles in Moscow are appealing to Orthodox believers abroad ...to support by word and deed" the very same "servants of God, their collaborators and those who share their views." We shall leave the direct incitement, and we shall also leave the lies about certain Orthodox circles, for the conscience of the newspaper. Neither will we try to guess which one of the BBC reports on reasons for the arrest of "Orthodox Christians" conforms to reality, as well as why, let us say, zoo employee Burdyug was called "a historian," and why Blokhin, essentially a parasite, was called "a writer." The former could just as well have been promoted to the rank of "general" and the latter to the rank of "academician." Or vice versa... But we will try, nevertheless, to answer to the point not RUSSKAYA MYSL', but all those who are really interested in the fate of the persons mentioned by Antony Zhenevskiy.



In fact, they were not influenced by the duty to "the church and their fellow man..." at all. They were motivated by other intentions.

This story did not begin all at once. Its ending, although it was logically and completely foreordained, was not easy to discern at first: for those who violated the law--in the age-old hope of the law violator to go unpunished, and for those who were charged with seeing to observance of the law--because of lack of the necessary materials...For this reason, the story could be begun this way: one day, freinds who were not burdened by strong moral principles met and began wondering how they could earn a thousand or two [rubles], particularly without making trouble for themselves. They schemed and came up with an idea: to make some money and at the same time "present themselves to the world" in the simple guise of working on the currently fashionable "religious front." And right here they attracted great attention from the militia.

23 DECEMBER 1980. THE KHAR'KOV-PASSAZHIRSKIY STATION. FROM THE EXPLANATION BY CITIZEN VLADIMIR LAVRENT'YEVICH MIGUNOV, WRITTEN BY HIM AT THE REQUEST OF EMPLOYEES OF THE MILITIA LINE OFFICE: "...ONE OF MY MOSCOW ACQUAINTANCES SUGGESTED THAT I TAKE WITH ME TO KHAR'KOV 150 COPIES OF A HOMEMADE "BOOK" CONTAINING RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA. HE ASKED ME TO VISIT THE CATHEDRAL ON ARRIVING IN KHAR'KOV, AND HE WOULD COME THERE, BECAUSE HE WAS PLANNING TO GO TO KHARKOV SOON, OR VLADIMIR, WHOM I ALSO MET IN MOSCOW, WOULD COME TO ME..."

For the present, let us turn our attention to this fact: neither "he" nor Vladimir began taking these books; they preferred a courier.

23 OCTOBER 1981, THE DNO STATION. FROM THE RECORD OF DETECTION, INSPECTION AND CONFISCATION OF ARTICLES: "...A WOMAN CALLED ANTONINA VASIL'YEVNA KLOCHKOVA, BORN IN 1930 AND A RESIDENT OF THE CITY OF MIKHAYLOV IN RYAZAN OBLAST, WAS BROUGHT TO THE MILITIA DUTY ROOM TO ESTABLISH HER IDENTIFICATION... WHEN HER BELONGINGS WERE INSPECTED, 112 COPIES OF RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDA LITERATURE PRODUCED BY A PRIMITIVE METHOD WERE DISCOVERED... A.V. KLOCHKOVA INDICATED THAT THE BOOKS DID NOT BELONG TO HER, AND THAT SHE HAD RECEIVED THEM IN A RAILWAY CAR WHEN SHE LEFT MOSCOW FROM AN UNKNOWN PERSON FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE PECHERSKIY MONASTERY."

And again it turned out that the books appeared to have no owner. Or else their owner has weighty reasons to remain in the background.

There is no point, perhaps, in quoting all the militia reports of similar incidents--there have been more than enough: the secret conveyance of printed material has been reported from Novosibirsk and Kherson, Odessa and Kaluga, Vladimir and Pskov... Precisely secret, for in checking it invariably turned out that the books' real owners were unknown (this naturally alerted militia employees), and the books themselves were produced by photocopying, although done very well using up-to-date equipment. Incidentally, guessing the motives of the owners of the literature for preferring to remain in the shadows was not particularly difficult: the primitively produced "books" were obviously intended for sale.

17 March 1982, Moscow, evening. A call from an unidentified person: "Militia? Here is what happened. Very suspicious, as I see it... Why suspicious? Well, why did he turn off the lights on his "Zhiguli" as he began approaching? I memorized the number; write it down: MMR 34-50. And two bearded men, one with glasses, were in the car... They got out and began cramming boxes into a trash can... And they were looking around all the time... So I thought I ought to call so that you would check..."

And an hour and a half later Drachkov, senior criminal investigation inspector of the 125th militia office of the city of Moscow, was reporting to the responsible duty office that cardboard boxes of rejected literature, in addition to several sheets of paper with various addresses and telephone numbers, had been discovered in trash collection areas in the vicinity of the 9th and 13th Park Streets [v rayone 9-y i 13-y Parkovykh ulits], as well as in trash containers placed along Sirenevoy Boulevard.

The duty officer in charge contacted the GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration] and established that the "Zhiguli" vehicle with state license plate MMR 34-50 belonged to citizen Viktor Vasil'yevich Burdyug, living on Kavkazskiy Boulevard in the city of Moscow, one of the workers at the Moscow Zoo. But soon afterward it turned out that the lover of night trips along the trash cans looked very much like that same "unidentified person" who had been sending off parcels with homemade books from Moscow railway stations.

There was no doubt of Burdyug's participation in the illegal production and dissemination of literature, I daresay.

One more week passed, and our story was enriched by a very interesting new fact: during a check of the duplicating section of the All-Union NII [Scientific Research Institute] of Complex Printing Problems, forms for the manufacture of "unauthorized" ["levyye"] products were discovered in the possession of printer A. B. Pyatov. There could be no question of a coincidence--there was no doubt of the link between Burdyug and Pyatov.

But in several days an event took place which at first glance has no relation to our story: Lyudmila Yevgen'yevna Murav'yeva, a 26-year-old resident of Riga, was detained by the militia on suspicion of illegal currency transactions. About 500 dollars were confiscated from her. Murav'yeva explained to militia personnel that these dollars did not belong to her at all, and that she had received them from her "friend Sasha," who had instructed her (for a certain bribe) to obtain some commodities for him in the "Berezka" [store].

It was established that Murav'yeva's friend Sasha--a person who was quite real, and besides, one who really had currency at his disposal--was Aleksandr Konstantinovich Rozanov, who hadn't worked anywhere for a long period of time. And although his currency transactions were not directly connected with the illegal production and acquisition of literature (this was his "personal business"), Aleksandr Konstantinovich himself had been closely linked with a "publishing firm."

12 APRIL 1982. MOSCOW. FROM THE STATEMENT RECEIVED BY INVESTIGATION ORGANS FROM CITIZEN SERGEY VALENTINOVICH Z.: "I CONSIDER IT NECESSARY TO REPORT THE FOLLOWING: FROM OCTOBER OR NOVEMBER 1980 UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF WINTER THIS YEAR, I MADE BINDINGS FOR THE BOOK "MOLITVOSLOV" [Prayerbook]. I PERFORMED THIS WORK AT THE REQUEST OF MY FRIEND ALEKSANDR KONSTANTINOVICH, WHO, IT WAS EVIDENT FROM HIS WORDS, WAS ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF SUCH LITERATURE. I HELPED HIM BECAUSE OF MY OWN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES..."

So currency transactions (let us note for the sake of fairness), although they characterize Rozanov's personality completely enough, were not the basic source of his income at all. But precisely the "private book enterprise" gave him, a person who had not worked anywhere for a long time, the means not only for a comfortable living, but for the pursuit of a "personal business" as well. Rozanov buys a stereo system made by the Sony firm, an expensive radio receiver made by "National Panasonic" and other goods in the "Berezka" store for currency...Incidentally, a similar "breadth of business interests" is also characteristic of Burdyug, whom we already know. He did not disdain a "personal business," either: when he was searched, illegally acquired "Vneshposyltorg" [All-Union Association for Export of Soviet Industrial and Food Products to Soviet Citizens and Institutions Abroad] checks were discovered...

However, in devoting a significant part of his time to the underground book-publishing trade, and in earning additionally by petty currency deals on occasion, the ambitious Burdyug found time for something else as well...

[9 Jul 83 p 3]

[Article by V. Lyubin: "The Accomplices Will Not Remain in the Shadows"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] 20 APRIL 1982. MOSCOW. FROM THE INTERROGATION RECORD OF THE ACCUSED V. V. BURDYUG: "QUESTION: TELL US, PLEASE, ABOUT MEETINGS WITH A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT CALLED VLADIMIR. ANSWER: HE IS FRENCH CITIZEN VLADIMIR ZHEDILYAGIN... I MET WITH ZHEDILYAGIN ABOUT SIX OR SEVEN TIMES IN ALL IN THE PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1981 TO MARCH 1982... AS FAR AS I RECALL; BEGINNING WITH OUR SECOND MEETING ZHEDILYAGIN CONTINUOUSLY PASSED TO ME SMALL PARCELS OF BOTH THE RELIGIOUS TYPE AND THE "POSEV" TYPE PUBLISHED BY FOREIGN PUBLISHING HOUSES... IN THE FIRST TWO OR THREE PARCELS WERE SMALL BOOKLETS OF THE "POSEV" PUBLISHING HOUSE AND THREE OR FOUR BOOKLETS BY DIFFERENT AUTHORS OF THE SAME PUBLISHING HOUSE... IN ONE OF THE PARCELS WHICH ZHEDILYAGIN PASSED TO ME, ALSO IN THE LOBBY OF THE "CHAYKA" POOL, WERE THE MAGAZINES "GRANI" FOR 1981, "POSEV" FOR 1982, "VECHE" FOR 1981, TWO ISSUES OF THE MAGAZINE "CHASOVOY" FOR 1981 AND 1982 (ALL THE LITERATURE MENTIONED BY BURDYUG IS HARSHLY ANTI-SOVIET IN NATURE--V.L.)... QUESTION: IN THE PROCESS OF SEARCHING YOUR APARTMENT, A 64-PAGE TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENT ENTITLED "REFORMS AND REFORMERS!" FOUND IN A PLASTIC PORTFOLIO, AS WELL AS A DOCUMENT BOUND IN AN IMITATION LEATHER COVER ENTITLED "NOVOSELOV. LETTERS TO FRIENDS," WERE CONFISCATED. EXPLAIN WHAT ZHEDILYAGIN'S RELATIONSHIP IS TO THESE DOCUMENTS. ANSWER: I PASSED ONE COPY OF THESE VERY DOCUMENTS TO ZHEDILYAGIN DURING TWO OR THREE OF OUR LAST MEETINGS IN THE LOBBY OF THE "CHAYKA" POOL UNDER THE CONDITION THAT HE BECOME

FAMILIAR WITH THEM HIMSELF AND ACQUAINT SOME FOREIGN PUBLISHERS WITH THEM... IN THE DOCUMENT "REFORMS AND REFORMERS" WHICH I HAD PREPARED, HARSH VIEWS WITH RESPECT TO COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY WERE PERMITTED, AND IN THE EVENT THAT IT WERE PUBLISHED ABROAD IT COULD BE USED FOR PURPOSES HOSTILE TO THE SOVIET STATE..."

Apparently considering his response to the interrogator's question insufficient, Burdyug makes an official statement in which he writes, in particular: "...The article may be published in some foreign edition and used for purposes hostile to the Soviet state. In order to prevent these attempts, please permit me to write a letter to correspondent Zhedilyagin in which I would state that this work is never to be published anywhere, but destroyed."

However, we will not dwell further on this aspect of Burdyug's activity (although we will recall his statement again somewhat later)--let us return to where he derived his basic profit, what the main objective of his life was in recent years: to the illegal production of literature with the aim of deriving profit. But it is necessary to become familiar with one more document, and to name other names as well.

9 JUNE 1982. MOSCOW. FROM THE EXPLANATION BY CITIZEN SERGEY MIKHAYLOVICH GUSEYN TO THE CHIEF OF THE MILITIA OFFICE: "...IN DECEMBER OF NOVEMBER 1981... I BECAME CLOSELY ACQUAINTED WITH A PERSON WHO CALLED HIMSELF NIKOLAY... I BELIEVE I MYSELF TOLD HIM THAT IN FORMER TIMES I HAD ENGAGED IN BOOKBINDING... I STARTED WORK AT THE BEGINNING OF 1982, AFTER I SUCCEEDED, WITH NIKOLAY'S FINANCIAL SUPPORT, IN OBTAINING A MACHINE FOR TRIMMING BOOKS. I OBTAINED THE MACHINE FOR 1,000 RUBLES... SOMETIMES HE TELEPHONED ME AT HOME AT A TIME WHICH I SCHEDULED FOR HIM BEFOREHAND. WHEN HE BROUGHT THE BOOKS HE CAME IN A TAXI, IN WHICH I EXCHANGED SEATS... I ALSO RECEIVED THE TYPE AND FOIL FOR STAMPING FROM HIM..."

It was already known to the investigation by that time that citizen Guseyn's acquaintance was Nikolay Vladimirovich Blokhin, who hadn't been working anywhere for an extended period. Incidentally, Guseyn, after giving up his slyness, was able to recall that he had become employed in an underground book-publishing concern not from the beginning of 1982, but significantly earlier.

So the friends who had a weakness for easy money met, and among these friends who were preoccupied with one idea, how a thousand or two could be snatched, were, in addition to Burdyug, Blokhin and Rozanov, the brothers Budarov--Sergey and Vladimir (the former preferred not to work anywhere, and the latter worked as the chief of a section of the production enterprise "Tsentronegotsvetmet"). And they began thinking what they could devote their indefatigable private enterprise energy to. I don't know who first had the "lucky" idea, which then seemed completely harmless, but they begin wandering around printing workers and watching them. The prosperity of the future "firm," they thought, should be based on hired labor and on materials stolen from the state. Soon afterward, the production nucleus of the "firm" also was determined. They were I. Frokina, training foreman of the Moscow Mining Institute; printer A. Ovchinnikov; printers I. Lavrenenko, V. Semenov, G. Sednev, V. Zaytsev and V. Bereznev of the computer center of the RSFSR TsSU [Central



Statistical Administration]; A. Pyatov, printer at the VNIIPoligrafmash [All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Typographic Machine Building]; A. Voytsekhovskiy, S. Tartinskiy and V. Titov, employees of the NIIVopritser [Scientific Research and Experimental Institute of Motor Vehicle Electrical Equipment, Carburetors and Instruments]; P. Belyayev, employee of the All-Union Institute for Athletic and Travel Products; and O. Ivanov, mechanic at the computer center of the Moscow Administration of the Baking Industry.

However, the underground businessmen were not only circling around them--their future accomplices--like crows. But they sought those very persons out. So in these persons there was a concealed readiness for crime for the sake of easy money, perceived by the employers. So the feeling existed, deeply concealed from everyone, that the physical assets entrusted to them did not belong to the people at all--if the opportunity appeared to appropriate them, to turn them to their own personal use. Such is the readiness of thieves--"for a chance." The chance presented itself in the form of Burdyug's "firm." But not only this. Those fully responsible for this "opportunity," I am deeply convinced, are also the managers of the organizations where the accomplices in the crime were employed. After all, the printing employees hired by Burdyug stifled that which lay in temptation's way, where there was no duly watchful eye of the employer. After all, as a rule, they fill their "black market" orders in their very work places, on the duplicating equipment entrusted to them! In 2 years, the "firm," using hired labor, produced more than 61,500 copies of printed matter. But very quickly this scope, this formidable profit, ceases to satisfy the criminals, and the rate for hired printing workers now seems to them to be naive amateurishness: it is no laughing matter that in 2 years the "firm" was forced to pay out 164,000 rubles to others! And then the idea comes to them to "lay off" most of the printing workers and to take all the basic processes into their own hands.

"Production sections" and "warehouse facilities" are hastily equipped in private apartments and dachas in the country--in their own and in ones especially rented. So the printing equipment acquired by theft--the "Renekseroks-100" elect. graphic duplicating apparatus, the small "Romayor" offset machine, cutters, and presses--is assembled. Foil for the production of printing molds, binding cardboard, artificial leather, glue, and paper are brought there... And it is no fault of the businessmen, I note, that this equipment did not begin operation.

At one of the meetings of the judicial collegium of the Moscow City Court which was hearing the case of the criminal "firm," the chairman, who had decided to clarify conclusively the prisoners' true fundamental principles, asked Burdyug: "Nevertheless, just was the main objective for you in your illegal activity, prisoner? Explain why you chose the type of business mentioned..." And the latter, narrowing his eyes, flashing the lenses of respectable glasses in elegant metal frames, expressively and unequivocally rubbed his fingers: money! Profiteering on the feelings of believers must have brought in money and more money for them. Wholesale and retail trade in Christ, the businessmen thought, promised a great deal of profit.

Well, when the opportunity presented itself to increase it through illegal currency transactions, let us say, they did this too.

Burdyug (this was apparent from his own confessions) had been prepared to go even further: he was absolutely correct in being aware that his writings could be used in the West to the detriment of the Soviet Union and our people. And he still forwarded them there for publication. Perhaps that is why the BBC station and so-called newspapers like RUSSKAYA MYSL' are now stirring up a dark campaign in defense of the "innocent" victims led by Burdyug? As it has happened over and over, the criminals are being proclaimed by the yellow press as "fighters for human rights," and their illegal private enterprise activity is posed as fulfillment of duty "to the church and fellow man."

Let us again recall Burdyug's eloquent confession in court: money! Let us also remember his official statement, in which he gives a quite definite appraisal of his own writings, which were forwarded abroad with the aid of the foreign correspondent Zhedilyagin. And after this let us familiarize ourselves with quotations from one more document:

10 OCTOBER 1982. MOSCOW. FROM THE STATEMENT BY A.K. ROZANOV TO THE CHIEF OF THE INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT: "...FOR SEVERAL MONTHS BEFORE MY DETENTION I BECAME TO FEEL REPENTANT FOR EVERYTHING I HAVE COMMITTED. LIFE BECAME CONFUSED BY A TANGLE OF CONTRADICTIONS, BY A FOG FROM WHICH THERE IS NO EXIT, IT SEEMED... THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION AND MY IMPRISONMENT HAS BEEN AN ABRUPT CHANGE IN MY HEART FROM DEGRADATION AND DESPAIR TOWARD HOPE AND REBIRTH. I NOW BELIEVE THAT A NEW LIFE IS AHEAD OF ME, IN WHICH I WILL BE ABLE TO BE OF BENEFIT TO PEOPLE... I HAVE DONE A GREAT DEAL OF THINKING HERE, HOW I WOULD MENTALLY RELIEVE MY ENTIRE LIFE..."

The judicial collegium on criminal matters of the Moscow City Court in an open court sitting considered, in the case of V. V. Burdyug, N. V. Blokhin, S. A. Budarov, V. A. Budarov, and A. K. Rozanov, that "the accused...in premeditated collusion among themselves...for mercenary motives on a large scale, with the use of hired labor, engaged in a business concerning which a special prohibition exists..., systematically and illegally produced in the city of Moscow and disseminated the printed text and reproduced in printed form a significant amount of printed material..., and then disposed of the material cited and received large sums of profit. Prisoner Rozanov, in addition to that, has violated the Regulations on Currency Transactions." The court sentenced V. V. Burdyug to 4 years imprisonment with confiscation of property, N. V. Blokhin and S. A. Budarov to 3 years imprisonment with confiscation of property, and A. K. Rozanov to 3 years imprisonment with confiscation of property and currency, and V. A. Budarov to 3 years imprisonment. In addition, the court ordered that the money illegally acquired by the "businessmen" be recovered from them for the state's income...

This, in fact, is the entire truth about "God's servants Viktor, Nikolay, Sergey, Vladimir and Aleksandr" and their "collaborators and those who hold their views," stated in the documents, including in their own statements as well. And there is really nothing to add to this truth--despite what certain radio voices and cheap little newspapers would like.

For a number of reasons, some of the persons who rendered aid and assistance in commission of the crime have turned out to be in the shadows and have lowered their tone, but this does not mean that they have been forgotten by the investigation. Each one of them who has not drawn conclusions from this miserable story will be overtaken by just punishment, however they may do their utmost in striving to benefit by illegal means, by swindling naive purchasers of "literary masterpieces."

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CSU: 1800/1489

TEACHERS OF 'SCIENTIFIC COMMUNISM' RESPOND TO CC DECREE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, May-Jun 83 (signed to press 12 May 83)  
pp 126-133

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor Ye. A. Anufriyev, head of the Chair of Scientific Communism of the Institute for the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences attached to Moscow University and Honored Figure of Science of the RSFSR; Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor L. G. Olekh, head of the Chair of Scientific Communism of the Institute for the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences attached to Novosibirsk University; and Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. P. Kokhanovskiy, head of the Chair of Scientific Communism of the Institute for the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences attached to Rostov University: "The Decree of the CPSU Central Committee 'On the Further Improvement of the System of the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences of Higher Educational Institutions' Is a Program of the Activity of the Chairs of Scientific Communism of the Institutes for the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences"]

[Text] Ye. A. Anufriyev: The development of the social sciences and the activity of social science instructors were always a subject of the attention and concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the local party organs. From the first days of Soviet power V. I. Lenin was constantly interested in the composition of instructors, the content and organization of the process of teaching Marxism at higher educational institutions.

Under the conditions of mature socialism a well-balanced system of the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory in the unity of its components was developed and is functioning under the direct supervision of the Communist Party. More than 30,000 professors and instructors are carrying out the teaching of the history of the CPSU, philosophy, political economy and scientific communism at higher educational institutions. Marxist-Leninist theory is being taught at higher educational institutions of the socialist countries and of countries which are following the noncapitalist path of development.

The social sciences are fulfilling important social tasks. They provide a clear understanding of the laws of social development, the means and methods of building communism. An enormous role belongs to them in the improvement of the socialist way of life and the formation of the new man. The social sciences are a source of social optimism, a tool in the struggle against modern anticommunism, revisionism and reformism.



A person who is not able to actively use Marxist-Leninist science in our times cannot be a conscious worker and creator. Sooner or later this will have a negative effect on all his activity, regardless of what its nature is. The social sciences serve as the basis of the formation of social responsibility, activeness and conscious discipline.

Under the conditions of mature socialism the solution of even exclusively production problems depends more and more on the human factor, the development and more efficient use of which depend to a great extent on the social sciences. Not by chance was particular attention directed in the documents and materials of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses to the further development of the social sciences and the increase of their role in ideological educational work and the building of communism. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Status of the Teaching of the Social Sciences at the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni N. E. Bauman and Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy" (1974) was of great importance for the teaching of social science subjects at the higher school.

The increase of the effectiveness of the teaching of the social sciences at the higher school depends on the staff of instructors, their theoretical and methods training and further training. Taking this into account, in accordance with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee, institutes for the improvement of skills of instructors of the social sciences were founded more than 30 years ago. The basic functions of the institutes for the improvement of skills, which at that time were still few, amounted to giving assistance to instructors in the preparation of candidate dissertations. In the early 1960's the direction of the work of the institutes for the improvement of skills was changed. The theoretical and methods training of the students became their main task.

At present nine institutes for the improvement of skills are in operation in the country: at Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, the Belorussian, Rostov, Sverdlovsk, Tashkent, Novosibirsk and Kazan Universities. A specific system of educational and scientific methods work, which skilled staffs of professors and instructors perform, has formed at them. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of the System of the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences of Higher Educational Institutions" noted that the creation of the institutes for the improvement of skills had completely justified itself. "They," it is stated in the decree, "are giving much assistance to instructors in their theoretical growth and the mastering of the scientific methods of teaching" (KOMMUNIST, No 14, 1982, p 3).

However, as life has shown, the work of the institutes for the improvement of skills today does not completely conform to the present tasks which face the social scientists of the higher school. Analyzing the work of the institutes for the improvement of skills under present conditions, the CPSU Central Committee indicates the need for the considerable improvement of the organization and content of the further training of the staffs of social scientists and the strengthening of the institutes for the improvement of skills as the support center of the advanced knowledge of the higher school in the area of the teaching of the social sciences. In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee the specific shortcomings which are occurring in the work of a number of institutes for the improvement of skills are noted, the means of their elimination are outlined, the tasks on which the efforts of the collectives of the institutes should be focused are posed, namely: the extension of the theoretical knowledge of instructors with allowance made for the

achievements of modern Marxist thought and the demand to carry out scientific, well-reasoned criticism of anticommunism and revisionism; the increase of the ideological mastery and the improvement of the skills of the agitation, propaganda and organizing work of instructors; the generalization and dissemination of the advanced know-how of the work of the chairs; the elaboration of scientific methods of the conducting of lecture and seminar classes, the preparation of educational methodological literature for the chairs of social sciences of the higher educational institutions of the country (ibid., p 4).

It is deemed necessary to direct particular attention to the thorough study by the students of original sources, the mastery by them of the methods of teaching Marxism-Leninism as an integrated doctrine, the revelation of the modern problems of social development in the spirit of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. For these purposes the institutes for the improvement of skills are faced with these tasks: to prepare and put to use new curricula of the institutes for the improvement of skills on the history of the CPSU, philosophy, political economy and scientific communism; to ensure the close connection of the study of theoretical questions with the practice of building communism; to provide for the participation of the students of the institutes for the improvement of skills in the work of party, soviet, state and economic organs, their extensive familiarization with the activity of labor collectives; to enrich constantly the content of the educational process with the achievements of science and social practice, to improve its organization, to develop active forms and methods of instruction; to devote particular attention to young instructors and to the development in them of high professional qualities; to give assistance in scientific growth to instructors (in the passing by them of the candidate qualifying examinations, in the completion of dissertations and so on).

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee envisages the implementation of a set of measures on providing assistance to the institutes for the improvement of skills of instructors of the social sciences in the improvement of the housing and living conditions of the students. The task of the regulation of the system of the constant improvement of the skills of social science instructors at all levels, the intensification of the methods work of the chairs, the creation in the collectives of the chairs of a creative environment, an atmosphere of great mutual exactingness, active work on the improvement of the quality of lectures and seminar classes and the cultivation of ideologically tempered young specialists who are devoted to the cause of the party, is being posed. It is proposed to increase the role of journals of higher educational institutions, including the journal NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM, in the generalization and popularization of the experience of the social science chairs.

The Chair of Scientific Communism of the Institute for the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences attached to Moscow State University was created in 1963. During this time about 3,000 instructors of scientific communism have undergone training in the Chair. This is nearly half of all the instructors of scientific communism of the higher educational institutions of the USSR. Along with Soviet students, instructors from Hungary, the GDR, Bulgaria, Poland, the CSSR and the SRV have studied and are studying here. The collective of the Chair, owing to the specific conditions of the work, consists of both staff members and people who combine jobs. At present such well-known scientists as Professors A. P. Butenko, Yu. A. Zamoshkin, O. V. Larin, V. F. Li, V. S. Semenov and E. V.

Indevosyan, Docents Ye. L. Bogina, M. V. Vetrov, V. M. Dimov, A. I. Ivanov, R. V. Martanus, R. I. Rudenko and A. M. Ushkov and Senior Scientific Associate V. I. Sperskiy are working in the Chair. Corresponding Members of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ia. A. Stepanyan and V. N. Kudryavtsev, Professors A. M. Kovalev, A. D. Kosichev, B. V. Knyazev, Yu. A. Krasin and I. M. Krivoguz, Docents E. L. Vasina, G. G. Zaigrayev, S. A. Rogov, A. S. Frish and others are constantly giving lectures to the students. Among the students of the chair there are many professors, docents and heads of chairs. They are also being enlisted in giving lectures.

Theoretical and methods publications are one of the indicators of the creative potential of the chair and the ideological and theoretical level of its work. Such textbooks as "Osnovy nauchnogo kommunizma" [The Principles of Scientific Communism] (1969) and "Lektsii po nauchnomu kommunizmu" [Lectures on Scientific Communism] (1974), the educational methods handbooks "Khudozhestvennaya literatura v prepodavanii nauchnogo kommunizma" [Fiction in the Teaching of Scientific Communism] (1976), "Internatsional'naya sushchnost' nauchnogo kommunizma" [The International Essence of Scientific Communism] (1977), "Podgotovka i provedeniye gosudarstvennogo экзамена po nauchnomu kommunizmu" [The Preparation for and Conducting of the State Examination on Scientific Communism] (1979), "Nauchnyy kommunizm: Opyt razrabotki i chteniya lektsiy" [Scientific Communism: The Experience of Working Up and Giving Lectures] (1981) and others were prepared by us. During the first decade of its activity the chair published important monographic works on urgent problems of scientific communism: "Kommunizm i ravenstvo" [Communism and Equality], "Sovetskaya natsional'naya gosudarstvennost'" [The Soviet National State System], "Sorevnovaniye i kommunizm" [Competition and Communism], "Sotsial'naya rol' i aktivnost' lichnosti" [The Social Role and Activity of the Individual], "Sotsializm i vospitaniye mass" [Socialism and the Education of the Masses].

The scientific research work of the chair was also continued intensively in subsequent years. The monographs "Nauchnoye upravleniye sotsialisticheskim obshchestvom" [The Scientific Management of Socialist Society] by R. V. Martanus, "Sotsialisticheskii obraz zhizni: Metodologicheskiye i metodicheskiye voprosy" [The Socialist Way of Life: Methodological and Procedural Problems] by Ye. A. Anufriyev, "Narodnoye obrazovaniye v sotsial'noy politike razvitoogo sotsialisticheskogo obshchestva" [Public Education in the Social Policy of Mature Socialist Society] by V. M. Dimov, "Kritika antikommunizma v prepodavanii obshchestvennykh nauk" [The Criticism of Anticommunism in the Teaching of the Social Sciences] by Ye. L. Bogina and N. V. Shcherban', "Sotsial'nyye utopii Vostoka: Traditsii i sovremennost'" [The Social Utopias of the East: Traditions and the Present] by A. M. Ushkov were published. Several methods handbooks were published. A number of major works, which were published by joint professors, should be added to this.

On this fundamental theoretical basis the chair organized its educational methods work, of which mandatory and elective special courses and lectures on urgent problems of the theory of scientific communism, theoretical and methods conferences, round table discussions and theoretical and methods seminars constituted the basis. The chair is constantly improving the curriculum with allowance made for the documents and decisions of the party congresses and the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee plenums. Much attention is being devoted to the theory of mature socialism and the criticism of anticommunism. Special courses are being given and round tables are being held on these problems. Such a special course, for example, as

"The Criticism of Modern Zionism" has been organized. In all, five special courses on the criticism of bourgeois ideology are now being given in the chair. A seminar on the methods of ideological work has been organized for the first time. A special course on the basic works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism is being given. Some reports of students have been published in the journal NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM. In the area of methods the experience of the teaching of scientific communism has begun to be generalized and studied more intensively; the urgent directions of scientific methods are being elaborated. A special course on the methods of teaching scientific communism and lectures on methods problems are systematically being given; seminars on the methods of preparing and using visual aids, on the study of the experience of the teaching of scientific communism in correspondence and evening higher educational institutions and on problem-solving instruction are in operation.

At the seminar of the heads of chairs, along with the exchange of experience, standardized documents were studied. A portion of the students gave lectures and held seminar classes at Moscow higher educational institutions in the plan of pedagogical practice. All the students visited the base chairs, the students from other cities familiarized themselves with the work experience of their Moscow colleagues, including the work experience of the chairs of Moscow University.

The chair is giving considerable assistance to other institutes for the improvement of skills. Nearly all the heads of the chairs of scientific communism of the institutes for the improvement of skills of the country have undergone further training here. Many instructors of the chair have gone to other institutes for the improvement of skills to give lectures and special courses. At present public political practical work, for which about 3 weeks are allocated, is being introduced for the students.

The collective of the chair has given much assistance to the students in the preparation of doctoral and candidate dissertations (15 doctoral and about 40 candidate dissertations were prepared). The doctoral dissertations of many scientists who now head chairs were approved in our collective, among them Professors V. T. Yefimov, V. S. Zharebin, V. D. Zotov, V. V. Kolobkov, O. V. Nesmelov, M. A. Nugayev, M. Kh. Farukshin and others. The doctoral dissertations of chair members Docents V. M. Dimov and A. M. Ushkov, as well as Docents Yu. A. Chervyakov and V. M. Klochkov, who have been attached to the chair, have been discussed and recommended for defense. The new statute on the institute for the improvement of skills envisages the possibility of the creation in the chair of internal and correspondence graduate studies and broadens the sphere of our activity on giving assistance in the preparation of doctoral dissertations.

A definite achievement of the chair is its active participation in public propaganda activity in the Moscow city and rayon party organizations and the Society for Knowledge. The chair is actively working in the Council for the Social Sciences of the Leninskiy Rayon Committee of the CPSU, in the scientific methods council of the Administration for the Teaching of the Social Sciences of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. Four members of the chair are heads of theoretical seminars of the House of Political Education attached to the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU.



At the same time, in light of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee the collective of the chair should review all its work critically. It should be admitted that the prevailing system of the improvement of skills, its content, organization, forms, curricula and syllabuses, for all their merits, do not always yield the desired results. The efficiency of the work of the institute for the improvement of skills and its chairs is verified in the student auditorium. For scientific communism this task is being facilitated by the existence of a state examination, the results of which in a number of instances cannot satisfy us. The analysis of the results of the state examinations show a poor knowledge among a portion of the students of the theory of scientific communism as an integral system and an inadequate ability to use the obtained knowledge in practice. Thus, a gap arises between theory and practice, word and deed. The students are using inadequately in their responses on scientific communism the knowledge about the history of the CPSU, philosophy and political economy, the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and party documents. An inadequate understanding of original sources and the inability to carry on polemics, to set forth convincingly, logically and grammatically one's ideas and to criticize hostile concepts are being found. The fact that among some students a quite good knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory is poorly affecting their behavior, their attitude toward studies and surrounding life and their moral character, cannot but worry us.

At the institute for the improvement of skills, given the system which existed, the students who are specializing on the scientific level in a comparatively narrow problem attempted to work on it during the entire period of training, which could not but affect the mastering of all the problems of scientific communism. But it is necessary to work with the students through the entire syllabus. Often doctoral and candidate dissertations and the entire sphere of scientific interests of the student are poorly connected with the course which he is giving to the undergraduates.

The practice of conducting theoretical seminars which exists here is not always efficient enough. It is correctly indicated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee that "seminar classes are being held without the proper activeness of the students and a critical examination of the material being studied" (ibid., p 3). This occurs because at the seminars, as a rule, only reports prepared by students are discussed. It is necessary instead of this practice to introduce a system of problem-solving seminars, to elaborate the plans of classes and to organize good preparation for them.

The discussion of many urgent problems of scientific communism is envisaged in the new curriculum which was elaborated with the participation of the chair. Our chair expects that each group will discuss several such problems, as well as the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and urgent questions of the ideological struggle.

At the theoretical seminars we have already discussed with the new class of candidates the basic works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism. It is no secret that individual instructors know them poorly and have inadequately mastered the methods of their use in teaching.

The increase of the ideological and theoretical level of lectures and seminars is the basic direction of our methods work. Meanwhile the students do not always

willingly set to work on the preparation of texts of lectures and methods studies for seminars. Many methods reports are devoted to practical public political work, student essays, technical means of instruction, state examinations, general questions of teaching and so on without being made public at specific lectures and seminars.

In order to overcome this shortcoming, in the new curriculum it is envisaged to focus the methods work on the development of the methods of giving lectures and conducting seminars. First of all, the texts of the lectures have already been discussed with the students of the current enrollment, attention has been directed to the use in them of the problem-solving method, procedural techniques, visual aids and so on. Steps on the strengthening of the active forms of educational work--the holding of theoretical and methods conferences, round tables and other forms which are intended for the more extensive exchange of opinions--have been elaborated by the chair. As for the special courses and problem lectures, a portion of them will be devoted to the most important works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin in close connection with the present and the urgent problems of mature socialism. The special courses "The Problems of Scientific Communism in 'Capital' of K. Marx," "The Problems of Scientific Socialism in F. Engels' Work 'Anti-Duhring'" and "The Elaboration of the Theory of Mature Socialism in the Documents of the CPSU, the Fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties" have already been given to the students of the present class.

On the scale of the institute the number of problem lectures which are being given in a general group to the students of all four chairs is increasing. A significant portion of them are devoted to urgent questions of scientific communism and should be delivered by the professors of our chair.

At present we are using extensively in the educational process the materials of the 27th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the materials devoted to the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Thus, a theoretical conference of the students was devoted to the problem of the socialist way of life and to discipline, while a methods conference was devoted to the use in lecture courses of the above-indicated materials. The chair held a final conference on the study by the students in seminars of the works of the classics of scientific communism. The shortening by nearly 1 month of the period being allotted for educational work will require the concentration of the weekly load of both the students and the instructors.

The reorganization of the work of the chair in conformity with the new curriculum and the strengthening of the active forms of educational classes will require the most intensive, purposeful and thorough independent work of each student. No matter how prepared the instructor may be, a seminar will not yield results if the students do not prepare for it. It is necessary to demand of the students greater responsibility and discipline.

The successful work of such a chair as the Chair of Scientific Communism of the Institute for the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences attached to Moscow State University is possible on the condition of its close connection with all the chairs of scientific communism of the country, with the scientific research institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, with the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee and the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee, with journals and publishing houses.

L. L. Olekh: The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of the System of the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences of Higher Educational Institutions" is of fundamentally great importance for the intensification of the work of all the social science chairs of higher educational institutions. In it the improvement of the skills of instructors of the social sciences is regarded for the first time as a system, in an integral form. This is the instruction at the institutes for the improvement of skills, graduate studies, scientific probationary periods, creative leaves, the transfer of candidates of sciences to the position of senior scientific associates for the completion of doctoral dissertations. Public forms of the improvement of skills, among which are methodological seminars, methods commissions, schools of pedagogical skill, regional and local seminars of instructors, conferences of the heads of chairs and scientific methods conferences, should also be used extensively. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee is stimulating the activity of the workers of the institutes for the improvement of skills and is prompting them to seek new, more effective forms and means of improving the skills of instructors of the social sciences.

The Chair of Scientific Communism of the Institute for the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences attached to Novosibirsk University, in light of the requirements of the indicated decree, will gradually be converted to a scientific methods center for the improvement of the teaching of scientific communism of the instructors of the higher educational institutions of a vast region which extends from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

Our chair was created in 1978. At present the students of the 11th enrollment are improving their skills in it. Although the chair serves a region in which about 120 higher educational institutions with affiliates are in operation, the number of students here for the present is small. In the course of a year only 40 people improve their skills in the chair. Young people who either have just graduated from a higher educational institution or have a length of service of 1-2 years predominate. In their majority the students do not have a basic education.

Due to the small size of the contingent of students, on the staff of the chair there are only the head of the chair and his deputy. Under the conditions of the combining of jobs we are attracting the best instructors of the higher educational institutions of Novosibirsk, academic institutions and the centers of higher educational institutions which are adjacent to Novosibirsk. We are inviting scientists from Moscow, Krasnoyarsk, Sverdlovsk and Tomsk to give individual lectures.

In conformity with the indicated decree of the CPSU Central Committee we have specified the following basic directions of our work:

the extension of the theoretical knowledge of instructors on the basis of the achievements of modern Marxist thought and the need to carry out the scientific, well-reasoned criticism of anticommunism and revisionism;

the increase of the pedagogical mastery and the improvement of the skills of agitation, propaganda and organizing work of instructors;

the generalization and dissemination of the advanced work experience of the chairs, the elaboration of scientific methods of giving lectures and conducting seminar classes, the preparation of scientific methods literature for the social science chairs of the higher educational institutions of the country.

We are devoting much attention to the extension of the theoretical knowledge of instructors. In the chair the special courses "Methodological Problems of the Theory of Scientific Communism," "Methodological Problems of the Theory and Practice of the Present Revolutionary Process" and others are being given to the students. The purpose of these special courses is to increase the methodological maturity of the instructors of scientific communism and to help them to understand the complex processes of modern development. In the classes we touch upon such controversial problems as the subject and method of scientific communism, its laws and categories, the contradictions of socialist society.

The clarification of all these questions enables the students of the Institute for the Improvement of Skills to look more deeply into the content of the concept of mature socialism, its criteria and essential traits. We are devoting serious attention to the problems of the improvement of mature socialist society, which, as Yu. V. Andropov noted, constitutes the main content of the activity of the party and the people at the present stage (see Yu. V. Andropov, "Shest'desyat let SSSR" [The 60th Anniversary of the USSR], Moscow, 1982, p 11).

On the basis of the need for the general educational and methods training of the students, mandatory special courses and problem lectures are being given in the chair. Thus, a special course on the methods of teaching scientific communism, which is designed for 34 hours, is being given for the students. The special course concludes with a seminar. The exchange of experience in organizing methods work in the chairs of scientific communism takes place at it in accordance with a program which has been worked out in advance. It should be noted that the level of activity of this seminar is not always high enough. According to our observations, it takes place more actively and yields positive results with the observance of two basic conditions: first, when instructors with a long length of service and work experience are among the students; second, when these instructors represent chairs of higher educational institutions at which serious attention is being devoted to methods work. Unfortunately, there are also such chairs in which this work is being performed inadequately.

In the curriculum of our chair much attention is being devoted to the criticism of the basic directions of modern anticommunism. These problems have been included in all the special courses; moreover, there is a special course of lectures which is devoted to this question. In the programs of a number of special courses questions for discussion, problem-solving questions and literature are offered to the students. As practical experience shows, if there is great exactingness on the part of the instructors and serious preparation on the part of the students, the discussions are animated and interesting and are of unquestionable benefit to all.

The small number of educational methods lectures which are being given for the students, as well as the lectures which are given directly at the base higher educational institutions of Novosibirsk, is the weak point in the work of the chair. We are seeking means of overcoming this shortcoming.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of the System of the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences of Higher Educational Institutions" directs special attention to the in-depth study by the students of the theory of scientific communism and their mastery of the methods of teaching Marxism-Leninism as an integrated doctrine. We regard these instructions



as strictly mandatory and are trying to implement them as well as possible in the educational process and in all the activity of the chair. The chair has specified the basic directions of its scientific methods research. The first direction is unity and continuity in the teaching of the social sciences. Precisely this is called upon to help instructors to master the methods of teaching Marxism-Leninism as an integrated doctrine. The second direction is the problemativeness in the teaching of scientific communism.

During the 5 years of its existence the chair has published more than 30 pamphlets with methods recommendations and elaborations on the questions of continuity in the teaching of the social sciences and the problemativeness in the teaching of scientific communism. All the students receive a complete set of methods elaborations and take them to their chairs. In cooperation with the instructors of the higher educational institutions of the region by the end of the five-year plan the chair plans the publication of four collective monographs on the scientific methods research being conducted.

The instructions of the indicated decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the in-depth study by the students of original sources are being implemented by the Chair of Scientific Communism in various organizational forms. For a number of years the chair has been improving the work of the Interchair seminar on the problem "Unity and Continuity in the Study of Original Sources in the Course of Social Sciences." Pamphlets on the continuity in the study of such original sources as "The Communist Manifesto" of K. Marx and F. Engels, "Gosudarstvo i revolyutsiya" [State and Revolution] and "Detskaya bolezn' 'levizny' v kommunizme" ["Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder] of V. I. Lenin have been published. The publication of a collective monograph on this problem is proposed in 1985.

The task of the interchair seminar is to elaborate methods of the principles of unity and continuity in the study of original sources at the level of intersubject and intrasubject relations.

We are also attempting to accomplish the in-depth study of original sources within the special seminar "The Origin and Development of the Theory of Scientific Communism." However, it should be acknowledged that in the work of this seminar we are taking only the first steps and are attempting to determine the means of increasing the activeness of the students who are studying in the seminar. Methods seminars which are devoted to the elaboration of the principle of problemativeness in the teaching of scientific communism are also a means of increasing the activeness of the students.

In 1983 the All-Union Scientific Methods Conference on the theme "Unity and Continuity in the Teaching of the Social Sciences" will be held in Novosibirsk. Such important problems for the improvement of the methods of higher educational institutions as general questions of the methods of unity and continuity in the teaching of the social sciences, the implementation of the principle of continuity in the study of original sources, the principle of continuity in the communist education of students and continuity in educational research work on the social sciences will be discussed at it.

In November 1980 a meeting of the Main Council of Scientific Socialism of the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, to which the heads of the

leading chairs of scientific communism of the region were invited, was held here in our facilities. In May 1981 and September 1982 the Main Council and our chair took part in the work of the schools of the young scientist in Irkutsk and Vladivostok. Our chair also took part in the preparation for and holding of a number of oblast conferences on the improvement of the teaching of the social sciences. It has concluded agreements on creative cooperation on the conducting of scientific methods research and the increase of the efficiency of the teaching of scientific communism with a number of chairs of the region. Among the higher educational institutions with which we have entered into such cooperation are Tomsk University and the Novosibirsk Electrical Engineering Institute.

We are attempting to enlist the chairs of the region in the joint accomplishment of the tasks in the plan of our two basic research directions and are generalizing disseminating the available positive experience of methods work locally. The chair is taking part in the annual surveys of the experience of methods work, which are being published by the Institute for the Improvement of Skills.

After the completion of their training the students should report at their chairs on the results of their stay at the Institute for the Improvement of Skills and show how they are able to use the knowledge and procedural techniques which were obtained during the improvement of their skills in the process of teaching. In the agreement on the scientific methods cooperation of our chair and the Chair of Scientific Communism of Tomsk University there is the clause: "To carry out the monitoring of the use by the instructors who have studied at the Institute for the Improvement of Skills of advanced procedural techniques." We would like this monitoring to be carried out at all the higher educational institutions of the region.

The journal NAUCHINYY KOMMUNIZM should play its role in the elaboration of the problemativeness in the teaching of scientific communism. In spite of the fact that different authors imagine in different ways the process of the realization of problemativeness, it seems that it is possible to assimilate this principle in pedagogical practice only if the different approaches to the realization of problemativeness in the lecture are submitted to the verdict of the readers.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee aims us at a differentiated approach to the contingent of students and obliges us to devote particular attention to young students. In the decree it is recorded: "To give assistance in scientific growth to instructors who do not have an academic degree, in the passing by them of the candidate qualifying examinations, in the completion of candidate and doctoral dissertations and other scientific works" (KOMMUNIST, No 14, 1982, p 5).

The chair is working individually with the students. For these purposes, along with a general plan, an individual plan is being drawn up for a number of students. We are enlisting students with much work experience in giving educational methods lectures in the chair. For young instructors lectures on dialectical and historical materialism are being given as an elective, consultations are held in the process of their preparation for taking the candidate qualifying examinations.

The fact that in the region many instructors of scientific communism are conducting research not on the problems of this science worries us. Therefore we are conducting theoretical seminars in order to prompt young instructors to choose the directions of their research in the area of scientific communism.

the precise specification of the status of the chairs of the institutes for the improvement of skills would contribute to the accomplishment of the tasks of improving the scientific skills of the students. In any case, it should not be lower than the status of university chairs of social sciences. In particular, the chairs of the institutes for the improvement of skills should be responsible for the entire process of the preparation of young instructors for the taking of the candidate examination and should assume it independently. The chairs of the institutes for the improvement of skills should be granted the right to have graduate studies and to make the final decision on the recommendation of dissertations for defense. At present (at any rate at the Institute for the Improvement of Skills attached to Novosibirsk University) a paradoxical situation exists. The workers of the Institute for the Improvement of Skills belong to a specialized council for defenses of candidate dissertations on dialectical and historical materialism and scientific communism (the author of these lines is its chairman), but our chairs do not submit the question about the recommendation of dissertations for defense, which is mandatory for the council. The chairs of the institutes for the improvement of skills should be granted the right of the management of the seeking of degrees, the attachment to it of instructors for the completion of work on doctoral dissertations. Our chairs should also be granted the right to take part in the preparation of the publishing plan of the university.

In conclusion I would like to speak about another problem. Taking into account the demands of the indicated decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the recommendations of the 1981 All-Union Conference of the Heads of Chairs of the Social Sciences, we believe that it would be advisable to think over the question of the possibility of some change of the functions of the institute for the improvement of skills and its chairs. It seems that in the activity of the chairs the educational process and the scientific methods research should be synthesized more closely. The preparation of planned fundamental scientific methods works should be made the duty of instructors. But the provision of the institute for the improvement of skills with a reliable publishing base is necessary for this.

V. P. Kokhanovskiy:

Following the promulgation of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of the System of the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences of Higher Educational Institutions" the staff members of the chair of Scientific Communism of the Institute for the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences attached to Rostov University began the reorganization of all their work for the purpose of the successful accomplishment of the tasks posed for social scientists in this decree.

Of the most interesting things, which have already been done in the chair in light of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, it is possible to note the following.

1) The attention to the in-depth study by students of original sources on the theory of scientific communism has been increased. For these purposes there have been introduced in the chair:

a) the special seminar "Lenin's Legacy and the Present: Questions of Theory, Methodology and Methods." This seminar is mandatory and envisages the study of such works of Lenin as "Gosudarstvo i revolyutsiya" [State and Revolution],

"Proletarskaya revolyutsiya i renegat Kautskiy" [The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautskiy], "Detskaya bolezn' 'levizny' v kommunizme" ["Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder] and several others. The study of these original sources is being organized so that the students would master the methodology of Leninist research and the criticism of anti-Marxist concepts and the most important theoretical problems (with allowance made for the specific nature of the subject of scientific communism) which are contained in the works of V. I. Lenin, as well as the methods of the study by undergraduates of these works in the course of scientific communism. The ideological, theoretical and methodological richness of Lenin's work serves as the fundamental basis, by relying on which the students examine current urgent problems of sociopolitical development, the theory and practice of mature socialism and the world revolutionary process, the questions of the latest forms of anticommunism and others;

II. a special seminar for those who intend to take the candidate examinations. In it the students study the basic works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and other most important party documents;

III. the giving of the lectures "The Methods of the Study of Original Sources in the Course of Scientific Communism" and "The Methods of Using Documents of the Fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties in the Teaching of Scientific Communism," which the chair intends to change subsequently into special courses;

IV. a cycle of educational methods and problem lectures on the materials connected with the May and November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

V. Specific steps have been taken which contribute to the extension of the theoretical knowledge and methodological training of the students, which is necessary both for the fruitful positive study of urgent problems of the theory of scientific communism and for the well-reasoned criticism of contemporary anticommunism and revisionism. The special courses: "Dialectics as a Method of Knowledge of Social Phenomena," "Dialectics as the Logic of Revolutionary Thinking and a Method of Revolutionary Action" and "The Philosophical Principles of the Theory of Scientific Communism," have been organized in the chair for these purposes. A cycle of lectures and special courses on the criticism of bourgeois-reformist and revisionist concepts have been developed. Moreover, as was already noted, the questions of methodology are being singled out as independent questions when studying original sources in special seminars.

VI. In the educational processes the proportion of active forms and methods of instruction has been increased. Here we are posing the task that the activeness should come first of all from the instructors who are conducting the classes at the institute. And this means that we are trying to see to it that there would be no dull, boring lectures, that the most urgent, vital questions of our science would be raised and discussed with interest, that this discussion would be organized in a pointed, problem-solving manner, that "the real contradictions of real life" (V. I. Lenin) would be identified, that the theoretical and procedural level, the quality and the form of the conducting of lectures and seminars would prompt the students to a "response" and would stimulate their activeness.



the holding of discussions on some special courses, as well as on the most urgent problems of the theory of scientific communism and the methods of its teaching is envisaged in the chair for the development of the active forms and methods of instruction. Discussions of important monographs and textbooks and the sharing of experience on specific problems of the methods and giving of lectures on the course of scientific communism are being conducted on a chairwide scale. Thus, during the current academic year the textbook "Nauchnyy kommunizm: opyt razrabotki i cheteniya teksta" [Scientific Communism: The Experience of Working Up and Giving Lectures] (Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1982) and the monograph "Razvitoye sotsializm: problemy teorii i praktiki" [Material Socialism: Problems of Theory and Practice] (Moscow, 1982) were discussed in each enrollment of students. Moreover, the first class of the methods and theoretical seminars is being specially allotted for the discussion of the latest literature on the problem of this seminar. For example, the students who are working in the seminar on the problems of the continuity of teaching are discussing the monograph "Yedinstvo i preymstvennost' v prepodavanii obshchestvennykh nauk" [Unity and Continuity in the Teaching of the Social Sciences] (Moscow, 1982); the participants in the seminar on the methods of the criticism of anticommunism are discussing the work of Ye. L. Bogina and N. V. Andropov "Kritika antikommunizma v prepodavanii obshchestvennykh nauk" [The Criticism of Anticommunism in the Teaching of the Social Sciences] (Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1981) and so forth. A discussion of the article of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov, "The Teachings of Karl Marx and Some Questions of the Building of Socialism in the USSR," is envisaged in theoretical seminars.

A competition for the best methods and theoretical reports of students is being held in each enrollment of students. The winners of the competition receive the opportunity to speak at chair or institutewide conferences and are involved in the scientific methodic work of the chair. The students are being enlisted in work on the generalization and dissemination of advanced experience of teaching scientific communism and are participating in the preparation of methods recommendations and monographs of questions of methods. For example, the instructors jointly with the students wrote and published "Strukturno-logicheskiye skhemy k kursu nauchnogo kommunizma" [Logical Structural Diagrams for the Course of Scientific Communism] (Izdatel'stvo Rostovskogo universiteta, 1982). The collective work "Nauchno-metodicheskiye osnovy provedeniya seminarov po obshchestvennym naukam" [The Scientific Methods Principles of the Conducting of Seminars on the Social Sciences] has been prepared for publication; work is under way on the monograph "Izucheniye peristochnikov v kurse nauchnogo kommunizma (voprosy metodologii i metodiki)" [The Study of Original Sources in the Course of Scientific Communism (Questions of Methodology and Methods)].

4) For the purpose of ensuring the close connection of the study of theoretical questions with the practice of building communism, the practical party political work of the students has been introduced in the chair starting with the 1982/1983 academic year. Two forms of practical work, which are connected thematically with the problems of the theory of scientific communism, are envisaged:

a) the study in the Kirovskiy Rayon Committee of the CPSU of Rostov-na-Donu of the activity of the party organizations of the rayon on the increase of the social activeness of communists. This work includes the analysis of the activity of the

party organizations locally, the generalization of the data of concrete sociological research and the elaboration of recommendations for the rayon committee of the CPSU.

by participation in the work of the Coordinating Council for Atheistic Education attached to the Rostov City Committee of the CPSU. This form of practical work encourages the study of the activity of the rayon committees of the CPSU, the rayon soviet executive committees and the party organizations of enterprises on the organization and performance of work on the atheistic education of the population and the observance of the legislation on religious cults; the elaboration of recommendations on the increase of the effectiveness of this work.

The Chair of Scientific Communism of the Institute for the Improvement of Skills of Instructors of the Social Sciences attached to Rostov State University is aimed at the search for means and forms which would make it possible to accomplish in the best manner the great and responsible tasks which have been posed by the party for social scientists.

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## READERS' LETTERS COMPLAIN OF VARIOUS PRIVATE PLOT PROBLEMS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 83 p 3

[Article by D. Novoplyanskiy: "About That Same Pig--Reading the Mail"]

[Text] This spring the PRAVDA editors have been receiving more letters about private plots. They describe everyday concerns and contain ordinary requests. This article is about a few such letters from one day's mailbag. What are the concerns expressed by the writers? What are they requesting?

The following is taken from a letter from Pavel Pavlovich Istomin of the Kol'khoz imeni Chapayev, Bol'shesoldatskiy Rayon, Kursk Oblast: "Please help us. Have them give me and my wife a pig. When I ask, the chairman tells me: 'Remember when pigs were offered to everyone? Why didn't you take one then'? At that time we were not a position to take a pig. We could do so now, though, and we have feed for it. I am a disabled man in the second group. My left arm was amputated. I do an honest day's work. The excess produce we raise on our private plot is sold to the state."

This is taken from another letter. V. Zakharova taught for many years. "I am now receiving a pension and I work around the house. I inherited a home in the settlement of Myskhako, not far from Novorossiysk, on the Malaya Zemlya Sovkhoz. I have no other living space. The house included a small private plot, and I decided to keep a few chickens, turkeys and a pig. The sovkhaz administration assigned me only one third of the land which had always been there. It would be impossible to feed even the smallest flock of poultry on this little patch of land. I don't know whether it looks good for an old teacher to go and ask for a few hundredths of a hectare. Who knows what people may think of me. On the other hand, does it make any sense to live in a rural area and have to travel to the stores to buy my food?..."

The following is from a letter written by the residents of a village in Tsentralnyy Mironovski Rayon, Kiev Oblast. It is their opinion that the dimensions of the private plots have not been properly regulated, that this is causing various misunderstandings and conflicts. It is long since time to precisely define the rights and obligations of the owners of private plots, to consider their urgent needs. "For example, every family maintaining a private plot needs a barn. It is a big problem for us to build a barn, however.... Believe me, right now we are not thinking about extra products which we could sell. We want to

raise on our private plots only what we need, so that we don't have to buy everything." Once again, we hear the assurance that this is "just for ourselves." It is as though it would be a bad thing to provide pork and vegetables for the family of a daughter living in the city. Or that one should not sell extra milk to the neighbors or haul it off to the market in the rayon center.

This is from a letter written by Vyacheslav Stapanovich Mazikhin from the village of Kandas, Usolskiy Rayon, Perm Oblast. In those parts the people have long kept sheep, which provide wool, meat and hides. Even today, the letter writer feels, there should have as many sheep as possible on the private plots. "What kind of situation do we have, though? My wife and I keep sheep. This is of benefit to both us and the state. When it comes time to shear the sheep, however, the troubles begin. We struggle for hours with one sheep. We don't know how to shear. Our parents, especially our mothers, did it rapidly and with ease. We modern people, however, who are accustomed to doing things with machines, have a hard time without shears. And there are no shears to be bought."

The letters are not alike, of course. Each one deals with different problems. It is also possible that they are not equally justified. The writers are unanimous, however, in asserting that the personal plots are becoming more and more a part of life, an important additional source of food. They all illustrate the fact that people everywhere are trying to help fulfill the Food Program approved by the party with their personal labor--on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, in the fields, on the farms and on their modest personal plots. The letters show concern not for the personal plot in general, but for every rural resident and his family. This is a concern of the state, the kolkhoz and sovkhos worker personally, the white-collar worker and the rural teacher....

Note that the writers of all the letters have already asked for help. They have received the answers, however, and are again asking for help or complaining. What is causing this? The answer given the Istomin couple was entirely reasonable. Pigs were sold at a reduced price at a time designated in advance, according to the established procedure. Furthermore, notice was issued in advance. Perhaps this would have been enough not so very long ago. Needs are growing, however, and people are acquiring livestock who were possibly not even thinking about it before. And some of them are still hesitating about whether or not they should take on some livestock. The campaign to sell pigs is effective. Sometimes this or that family is unable to take advantage of the special prices when the pigs are offered for sale, however. Would it be so difficult, though, to arrange for the sale of pigs, chickens and rabbits where the possibility exists and where the people are asking for them?

We know that strict records are kept on every hundredth of a hectare of personal-plot land. Let us assume that this is why the Malaya Zemlya Sovkhos could not meet the old teacher's request. Even in this case, however, were the people not obligated to talk with the teacher, to explain things and make it unnecessary for her to make any more trips and submit further complaints on the matter? Couldn't those in charge help a woman to keep some small livestock and poultry on her personal plot? And shouldn't they?

I agree with Vyacheslav Mazikhin. People need shears, and their production should be increased as rapidly as possible. Other complaints about the excessive red tape



involved in producing small items of equipment for the private plots. We should hope that the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production will finally fulfill their duty to those with private plots. The barn mentioned in the one letter is a different matter, however. Barns, cellars and other such ordinary things, without which the village is incomplete, cannot be simply sent in from somewhere. The owner of the private plot has to take care of these things himself. There are many disabled people, however, many mothers and widows of soldiers, who absolutely have to be helped in this matter.

The letters ask us not to wait until the requests and complaints start coming in on simple everyday matters. What we need is responsiveness, initiative and enterprise. Even where there are no shears to be had yet, the sheep raiser could be helped, given the desire. The farms have shearing machines, after all, and experienced shearers. The personal plot is not an unknown thing. Tractors are sent to plow the vegetables on the private plots, after all. It would possibly be a good thing to teach the young people the skills which their parents possessed.

We should give some special thought to the fact that today's rural resident does not always know how to milk a cow, to shear a sheep, to take care of that pig about which so many justified words have been said. It is still incomparably easier to organize the sale of rabbits and pigs than to teach the young people how to care for rabbits and pigs on the private plots. An individual in charge of academic affairs at a rural school once told me how he had bought a pig, but, he was ashamed to say, no one in the family had any idea about how to care for the pig. In that same village the wife of a sovkhos brigade leader and a graduate of a tekhnikum commented in all seriousness: "I would need to take some special courses in order to take care of livestock on a personal plot." A city dweller of her generation writes that the individual who knows how and loves to work on the land sometimes forgets all he knows. This happens where the garden and orchard areas are practically inaccessible. His letter is printed below.

"I am 28 years old. Last name, Rossikhin; first name, Gennadiy. I am a foreman at a plant. Place of residence--Ivanovskiy Rural Soviet in Istrinskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast. I have now received a comfortable apartment in that rayon. My new address is the city of Dedovsk. My father, mother, wife and son, who is going on 6 years old, live with me. My brother Aleksandr, who is in the army, will soon come home. It would seem that we have everything we need. I feel that we lack something very important, however. Where we lived before, we had a small plot of land, around 3 hundredths of a hectare, where we raised potatoes, berries and apples and kept rabbits. The old house is now in ruins, the plot lies unused, and we live in a nearby high-rise. For several years now I have been asking the rural soviet and the Istrinskiy Rayispolkom for permission to work those cherished 3 hundredths of a hectare, to which I have genuinely been attached since childhood. I am told: 'We are not supposed to do that'. The land is going to waste. Does this make any sense? I am told: 'If you are such an enthusiast and if your heart is in farm work, you are welcome to go back to the village'. I cannot leave the plant, though. I am needed there, and the plant benefits greatly from my work. There are many people like me. The Soviet laws are just. We profoundly respect them. If a certain article has become obsolete, however, and needs to be changed, can we afford to delay? At the plant they could only assign me a

garden plot outside of Volokolamsk. It is a 2-hour trip, one way, from Dedovsk to there. The land right next to us goes unused and is being taken over by the weeds...."

We must always give a person real explanations and answers and not just formal excuses. When we help young people such as Gennadiy Rossikhin acquire a garden or orchard plot, we are enriching and gracing their leisure time and their lives in general. And of course, we also obtain additional quintals of potatoes and other vegetables and meat, and this is extremely important. We cannot rule out the fact that some young city dwellers would in fact still like to return to the village. With respect to the city dweller's right to spend his free time working on the land--this is indisputable.

We are receiving more and more letters concerning the hundredths of a hectare for private plots. They convincingly confirm the vital essence of the steps taken by our party and our government. The letters indicate that former times are still frequently making themselves felt, times when the owner of a vegetable garden or a henhouse was known as the owner of a private business, and the privately owned pig was considered to be almost a sign of immorality. There is a different trend today. Perhaps we will soon be condemning those who live in the rural area but come to the city for their meat, potatoes, cabbage, beets and onions. This will be considered immoral. The letters show the great possibilities of the private plots, the great reserves contained therein. They require constant and tireless attention, however. This is because every rayon has not only its successes, but also its difficulties, which must be resolved as we go along. It is because behind every private plot there is a personality, an individual.

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CSU: 1800/1480

## NATIONAL

### PRIVATE HOUSING PROBLEMS IN RURAL AREAS

Moscow KOMSOMOL'KAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by I. Shirobokov, Irkutsk Oblast: "A Home for a Large Family--Who Will Help the Newlyweds Build That Home in Their Village?"]

[Text] When I travel around on my assignments I always ask the same question: Are the young people building homes? The answers vary: No, they are not building. They don't want to. They don't know how. It just isn't done....

Zhigalovskiy Rayon sprawls over the tayga near the Lena. Lumber for building--here it is, beyond the vegetables. Each farm has its own sawmill. There are not enough people on the kolkhozes. Sometimes there is no one to milk the cows. When people can be found who want to work with livestock, however, there is no housing for them....

I spoke with Ivan Petrovich Vlashevskiy, first secretary of the CPSU raykom:

"Today's rural residents take the attitude: If you need me, give me an apartment. If you don't, I'll go to the city. So long.... We are taking advantage of every possibility for building housing. This is our forward edge today. It would seem that we are not doing so poorly. We completed 180 apartments during the last five-year period, but we built 90 apartments last year alone. And this is still not enough. The kolkhoz workers haven't built their own cottages for 15 years now. They are forgetting carpentry. If someone in the village should decide to build his own house, he would be considered a freak. The people receive their apartments and give them up just as easily. An apartment doesn't hold them. Their own home is another matter, though. How can we change this attitude? We are prepared to make available any sort of loan, to provide them with lumber and transport--go ahead and build. They don't want to...."

Just what is the typical kolkhoz or sovkhos apartment like? Most of them are duplexes of squared logs with no frills. This is the design selected in all the temporary settlements of builders and lumbermen. When you walk along a village street made up of these duplexes, you notice the striking contrast between these and the old Siberian cottages, which were built solidly, built to house an entire family, built to last.

I visited one such apartment recently while following up on a complaint to the editors. A young woman from the village of Ryazanovshchino had written about

a disagreement with the kolkhoz leaders. They had offered her work on a farm or in the hothouses, but she wanted none of this. She was not accustomed to getting up early in the morning. The family had no garden and no livestock, and she had no qualms about cutting the outbuildings for firewood. She explained that something was wrong with the stove, that the sovkhos would not repair it. They couldn't lay in enough firewood. And the woods began only 50 meters from their porch.

I visited another apartment, in an adjacent building. It was occupied by a young couple. They both worked. The apartment was in the same condition, though. The walls were peeling, there were enormous holes in the floor and the stove was filthy. I asked whether they actually liked living in such conditions. They told me they did not. I asked them who was keeping them from repairing the place. They were amazed at my naivete: We should repair a state apartment ourselves?... What if we should decide to move tomorrow?

The new street in the midst of the old buildings in the suburban village of Urik was so bright and fancy, one had to suspect that it was a mock-up created for display. The buildings were graceful and elegant, with garages, with unusual roofs and verandas. One had to admire them.

Boris Nikolovich Vinogradov, chairman of the Znamya Lenina Kolkhoz listened to my enthusiastic comments as though they were only to be expected. There was even a certain look of boredom on his face. He explained in an equally bored voice that the street of houses was being built for the livestock workers. People were needed for the new mechanized complex. Its construction had cost the kolkhoz 500,000 rubles. Each house had cost around 60,000 rubles. A total of 22 families would be receiving apartments there....

"How much housing will be needed"?

"At least four times as much as we have. It is not even a matter of quantity, however. I won't get quality from this housing"!

"Pardon me, I don't understand."

"I will give you an apartment on the new street, let us say. Here are the keys. Now show you like it. We can talk later."

"Now you take a look at 'your' new apartment. The layout is not bad. There is a basement and a garage. Great! But wait a minute! How could you live in the village without a garden? There is plenty of room around, but the planners built the new street right next to the old buildings, preventing the future residents from putting in vegetable beds or hothouses. There is something else they have added, which I don't care for. There are enclosures right in the buildings... for livestock."

"Now you can see what I mean," Vinogradov said. "We cannot interfere in the planning. It is profitable for the contractors to build expensive projects. As a result, we have houses where no real, efficient manager of a household would want to live. This means that we will not be getting any additional dependable



workers for our livestock operation. And we have neither the funds nor the inclination to build another street like this one."

Vinogradov remained silent for a while, and then he stood up and called me over to the window:

"Do you see that house under construction? It is the most attractive and desirable kind of house for me. They have great expectations for it, if only someone doesn't spoil things...."

The object of the chairman's admiration was a plain-looking house made of old logs. It was being built by Mikhail Usov, recently discharged from the army.

"Usov wanted to build a house himself, so we helped him haul in the logs. I don't know the first thing about carpentry, but I obtained boards, roofing tile and bricks for him. Usov's house means more to me than that modern street. Mikhail laid the first row of logs--and he was tied to the kolkhoz forever. His children will grow up and go out on their own here. Hopefully, we will even live to see his grandchildren. After that Aleksandr Mushnikov decided to build his own house. He lives in a good 4-room apartment belonging to the kolkhoz. He wanted to build his own home, however, to his own measurements, to his own taste. Anatoliy Yerepov also applied for a loan to build a house. Vladimir Goryashin was issued an apartment, which he bought from the kolkhoz. He is modifying it, making it to suit his own taste. This is the new growth which has come up here this spring. It is the first in many years. Now that we have an example for the others to follow, I think that things will begin moving...."

I rushed off to the city. I enquired as to whether the beginnings of new things were to be found there. Unfortunately, nobody in the oblast departments was engaged in individual construction in the rural areas, and there was no information available on the matter. Only in the statistical administration did I find a few figures: 350 houses were built by kolkhoz workers in the oblast during the 9th five-year period, around 120 houses were built during the 10th five-year period, and a total of 25 new individual construction projects were registered in 1982....

I set out with Pavel Ukhonov, first secretary of the Irkutsk Oblast Komsomol. My objective was to find signs of homebuilding by the peasants in the oblast regions and to determine whether the Komsomol could help them to take hold.

We traveled through many villages, large and small, and we found no signs of individual housing construction. However, we frequently saw neglected cottages, sunken with age, with Zhiguli automobiles in the yard. There is money in the Siberian village. The home, however, the foundation of a family's life, the family nest, was not included on the list of values.

I talked with party and management leaders. I was offered various reasons for the lack of interest in building homes. They told me that the cost of construction materials had increased, that it was expensive to build one's own home. The chairman of one of the rayispolkoms maintained that a house cannot be built today for less than 10,000-15,000 rubles. This is too expensive for the young

people. In his rayon, however, we found that the construction of housing could not less if the farm leaders would take an interest in the matter.

Then we had some luck. In Bokhanskiy Rayon, where, we were assured, individual housing construction had long been forgotten, thoroughly forgotten, we still found a single "unforgetting" kolkhoz, the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin. Pavel Karpovich Khankhasayev, its chairman of 30 years, took us to the sawmill, where they were sawing beams and boards for machine operator Nikolay Boldayev. He was soon to begin building a house. After that, they would begin cutting the lumber for Gennadiy Gaynutdinov. And there were others waiting. The sawmill was not idle. Incidentally, Baldayev and Gaynutdinov have kolkhoz apartments. They felt that it would be better to have their own homes, however.

I met tractor driver Sergey Semenov. The roof was already up on his house and it only remained to put in the stove and inclose the outbuildings. Sergey is a practical man. He has carefully thought out everything in advance--the dimensions of the house, which is built next to his father's house, are clearly designed "for expansion," for a large family. There is a place for livestock and a vegetable garden. Sergey is 24 years old. He is one of the best machine operators on the farm and a candidate member of the CPSU.

Semenov figured up what the house had cost him. During the winter he and his comrades in the brigade had gone out to the tayga and cut 30 cubic meters of lumber. Sergey paid 1 ruble per cubic meter for the lumber. The lumber was hauled in with kolkhoz transport, at no cost. After the logs had dried out, they were cut up at the sawmill. He only had to pay the wages of the workers, which totaled 60 rubles. Relatives and machine operators from the brigade and neighbors helped him to raise the walls and put up the roof.

"The work of building the house brought us together and united us like the fingers on a hand," Sergey said. "We will soon have the housewarming. The house was completed in 2 years. The entire cost was around 800 rubles. I'm not counting my own labor, of course. The chairman provided the greatest assistance. He allocated transport and located the roofing tiles, the glass and bricks in the rayon.

"It is to the chairman's benefit to help out. It is to his advantage!" Khankhasayev said. "In the first place, it costs the kolkhoz almost nothing. In the second place, it keeps the most dependable cadres on the farm. In the third place, it frees workers and means for building social and cultural facilities, and we still need to build a great many of these for the village. In the fourth, it teaches the young people to be good managers."

We found an interesting experiment on the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx in Osinskiy Rayon. There are a lot of young people there. A third of the population is of consensual age. The chairman Batorov and the party committee secretary Yetopov are 35 years old, the other main specialists on the kolkhoz have a long way to go before they reach 30. There is an enormous need for housing. And the need is growing, since the youth are increasingly willing to remain on the farm. The kolkhoz built four apartments in 1981, none in 1982, and there will be 21 new ones this year. This growth has been achieved without the services of the

oblast inter-kolkhoz construction associations, various repair and construction and administrations and casual workers from outside. Machine operators freed from the field work in the winter build housing in the central community and the brigades. The kolkhoz worker is issued a loan in the amount of 1,500 rubles, which is used to pay the carpenters' wages. The house costs 2,500 rubles. This amount can be repaid to the kolkhoz over a 10-year period. The low estimated cost is due to the fact that the kolkhoz obtains the wood and lumber with its own workers and equipment, and deciduous logs are used for the foundation. We end up with attractive and solidly constructed homes. They are a pleasure to look at. Polina Dmitriyeva, a milker and a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, who recently moved into such a home, says that it is even more pleasant, even better, to live in them. Furthermore, each individual building such a home has the right to order his own plan and to help in the construction.

Does this benefit the people? Does it benefit the farm? Unquestionably!

We became convinced on this trip that individual housing construction in the rural area is not just a young and resurging trend. It is also a matter for the young, a matter which needs Komsomol support and assistance.

V.I. Nitalkev, first secretary of the Irkutsk Oblast party committee, supported the idea of Komsomol sponsorship. He promised that conditions especially conducive to the construction of individual housing would be created in the village, including the allocation of Gosbank loans, the provision of construction materials and so forth.

The kolkhoz will designate a site for a street of young house-builders on the outskirts and provide it with heat, sewerage and water lines and tell the home-builders: "Here are the materials. Select a plan to your liking and start building..." And the sound of axes will ring throughout the village. And a house will grow up, a house which it would not be so easy to leave.

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## REGIONAL

### SHEVARDNADZE COMMEMORATES FACTORY CENTENNIAL

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jul 83 pp 1,2

[Speech by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party L. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at a meeting honoring the centenary of the Tbilisi Order of the October Revolution Electric Car Overhaul Plant and the 85th anniversary of the establishment of its party organization: "Milestones in the Republic's History"]

[Text] Dear Comrades! Today we are honoring a notable date--the 100th anniversary of the Tbilisi Electric Car Overhaul Plant imeni Stalin and the 85th anniversary of its party organization. This jubilee is a glorious event not only in the biography of your excellent workforce but is also a milestone in the history of our entire republic. One of the first focal points of the revolutionary movement in Georgia was born here, at your plant. Many outstanding figures in the Communist Party and the Soviet State matured and grew strong here, becoming active political fighters.

We must recall today those inspired words by Karl Marx--"Revolutions are the locomotives of history." This capacious, graphic formula directly applies to your jubilee enterprise, for the locomotives of the era of three Russian revolutions were reborn in your shops, and at the same time a new class was being born--the working class of Georgia and Transcaucasia, and a glorious detachment of this class--the railroaders, whose locomotives led the toilers of this region toward a great revolutionary goal, toward unprecedented historical progress.

It is significant that the hundredth anniversary of your plant is being celebrated in the year of Karl Marx and the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, that it has coincided with the period of preparations for celebrating the bicentennial of the Treaty of Georgiyevsk--the first manifesto of friendship and brotherhood between the Georgian and Russian peoples--a great international holiday; all this is significant because your plant's workforce--both before and since the revolution--has always held high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of the party, the banner of Leninist friendship of peoples, the banner of internationalism!



Our jubilee celebration is taking place immediately following a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which discussed the agenda "Results of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Urgent Tasks of Ideological, Mass Political Work of Georgia's Party Organizations stemming from the Plenum Decisions and the Speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov," and which outlined a concrete program of action.

Workforce jubilees are primarily political and ideological actions.

The jubilee of your famed workforce and its party organization is the first ideological and political action conducted since the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum dedicated to current problems of ideological work. Therefore this action takes on particular meaning. One can say that some Central Committee members came right from the plenum hall to your enterprise in order to join famed representatives of the working class in celebrating their jubilee--an important event in Georgian affairs.

The principal task of your centennial-celebrating workforce, in light of the decisions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is to provide systematic, efficient, ideological support for the work of fulfilling production plans, assignments, counter-plans, and socialist pledges, on a foundation of all-out strengthening of socialist discipline, increased organization and further development of socialist democracy, renovation and modernization, and adoption of the latest achievements of the scientific and technological revolution into production.

Everybody must realize, comrades, that a qualitatively new stage in the ideological work of our entire party commenced following the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Each and every communist in our party organization and each and every member of our society in every workforce should be aware of this stage. And there is no doubt whatsoever that the party organization and the entire workforce of the Tbilisi Electric Car Overhaul Plant will accomplish this task with honor.

The history and traditions of your plant and your party organization constitute a guarantee of this.

We are filled with feelings of profound emotion when we glance through the pages of the chronicle of struggle and victories, the chronicle of glorious revolutionary, fighting and labor accomplishments of your remarkable workforce. And this, comrades, is not simply the history of a plant. It is a living memory of the development of Georgia's revolutionary proletariat, and it is the difficult path which led to liberation from the hated czarist autocracy, and it is the selfless and inspired labor performed during the first five-year plans, during the years of the Great Patriotic War, and in the process of rebuilding the nation's economy. It is also the daily, truly heroic work performed during all the subsequent years, and it is the bright today of Georgia and its working class.

The milestones of this history are sacred. It is made up of heroic accomplishments by people of different generations--those who stormed the last stronghold of autocracy, who established Soviet rule in Georgia, those who tempered the steel and laid down the foundation of a new life, and those who fought against fascism, who rebuilt the war-torn economy, those who, fearing no ordeals, boldly strode in the forefront of the struggle to strengthen the homeland's economic might, those who, with a strong feeling of responsibility for this great and important cause, indoctrinated the youth and accepted from their hands the baton of valor and labor glory.

We remember from our textbooks in school the glorious dates which characterize milestones in the history of this plant, milestones in the establishment of Georgia's working class. In 1890 workers at the Main Railway Shops, as the plant was called at that time, held the first illegal May Day demonstration, and the following year they held a May Day demonstration in downtown Tbilisi, issuing an appeal to the Georgian proletariat to hold high the banner of revolutionary struggle.

The Main Railway Shops played an important role in development of the revolutionary movement throughout Transcaucasia. One of the first worker groups--"Workers Alliance"--was operating here as early as 1887. A strike took place in October 1889. This was the first mass demonstration by railroaders--at that time the largest and most militant detachment of Georgia's working class.

Aleksey Peshkov began his labor biography here. It was during this period that he wrote his first work--the short story "Makar Chudra"--which was published in the newspaper KAVRAZ under the pseudonym M. Gor'kiy. By this name he has gone down in the history of contemporary literature as the "storm petrel of the revolution" and founder of socialist realism.

Georgia's first Social Democratic groups were formed at the shops, groups in which a leadership role was played by renowned Social Democrats--workers Zakhariy Chodrishvili, Mikhail Bochoridze, Arakel Okuashvili, Sergey Alilluyev, and others.

The first Marxist study group, led by Iosif Stalin, was organized here at the shops in 1898.

The group included G. Trveladze, G. Ninua, G. Teliya, V. Sturua, S. Alilluyev, M. Bochoridze, A. Zakomoldin, P. Montin, G. Guldedava, and others.

M. I. Kalinin, banished to Tbilisi by the czarist government, came to work at the shops in 1900. He took an active part in the revolutionary struggle, gave speeches at illegal meetings, and told about the revolutionary struggle of the Saint Petersburg workers.

Later M. I. Kalinin recalled: "I don't believe that there was a single major prison in czarist Russia where the finest representatives of the Tbilisi railroaders did not serve time; a great many people perished in direct clashes with the czarist autocracy, and a great many were sentenced to penal servitude and internal exile. The revolutionary traditions of the Tbilisi railroaders were thus laid down, traditions of heroic struggle for lofty ideals, for a better future for the working class, for the working class to possess power and with the aid of this power, to build a new world. All Soviet young people, and the young people at the Tbilisi Locomotive Overhaul Plant in particular, should sacredly honor and further build upon these glorious traditions. There is something special in these traditions, comprising an enormous preeminence over the traditions of the revolutionary workers of other factories and plants in our country."

A mass public May Day demonstration was held downtown in 1901, about which Lenin's ISKRA wrote: "Since the May Day celebration of 1901, when workers marched through the entire city with banners waving, the revolutionary mood here has been rising." Also attesting to growth in the revolutionary self-awareness of the workers at the shops is the fact that in this period the Tbilisi Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, Lenin-ISKRA faction, included representatives of the Main Shops. During the period when the Mensheviks were in control, the workers at the shops expressed distrust of the Menshevik government.

The first communist cells began to be formed in March 1921, following the victory of the socialist revolution in Georgia. In 1922 the railway shop workers reported to V. I. Lenin that the first overhauled locomotive following the plant's rehabilitation had been turned out in honor of the fifth anniversary of the October Revolution.

In 1928 the shops were renamed the Locomotive Overhaul Plant imeni I. V. Stalin. For its active efforts to boost production, the All-Georgian Central Executive Committee awarded the enterprise the Order of the Labor Red Banner of the Georgian SSR on 22 February 1933.

Each day and each year in the life of the plant's workforce is a new stride along the road of building our socialist society. We know the force of example, in particular the example of the best workers, production leaders. Purposeful indoctrinational work has always been conducted at this plant, and it is for this reason that the people at this plant have been the first to adopt good initiatives, and it is for this reason that worker initiative is so much in evidence here.

A new form of socialist competition was born here at this plant, proposed by distinguished blacksmith Kosta Lloridz--to campaign for the title of best in one's occupation. This patriotic initiative began to spread throughout the republic.

The legendary image of working man Konstantin Mikhaylovich Iluridze--a blacksmith at this plant, who has been working here for more than half a century now--is symbolic in many respects. The entire republic knows Konstantin Iluridze, because his every day and every waking hour are inseparably linked with the plant, its affairs, and the accomplishments of its workforce. Even today, at 73 years of age, he is one of the enterprise's finest blacksmiths, and it is difficult to compete with him. This experienced master blacksmith has taught hundreds of apprentices during his years of employment at the plant.

We offer you most profound thanks for this, Konstantin Mikhaylovich! We also thank you for the fact that you are continuing to lead young people, indoctrinating them in examples of faithfulness to the worker's duty and the worker's conscience.

The history of this plant is rich in labor victories and workers whose names have been inscribed permanently in the history of Soviet Georgia.

We must also mention on this occasion the name of Tamara Bediashvili--the first Georgian woman to operate a machine tool, as well as the names of the first Stakhanovites: David Chichinadze, who, together with his brigade, established an all-union forging record, and Mikhail Gotsadze, who exceeded his daily production targets by a factor of 5-6. There are many similar examples of labor valor, worker accomplishment and heroism.

Each generation of workers at this plant and each generation of the working class of our entire republic performed its own tasks, the tasks of its own time. Today we are proud of such notable individuals as plant lathe operator Givi Gachechiladze, a deputy to the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet and a recipient of the Georgian SSR State Prize.

If I were to ask people of the middle generation, workers who include Givi Gachechiladze, what is the foundation and core of their worker's character, I am sure that they would definitely reply--our worker's conscience.

We are all familiar with the following notable fact: Givi Gachechiladze brought his son Merab to the plant and helped him learn a trade. In time Merab was working apace with his father, and was awarded a Georgian Lenin Komsomol Prize. This is the most vivid example of the effectiveness of indoctrinational work and the birth of worker dynasties.

Today at the plant we were told about labor dynasties which run 300 years or more. These are fine, outstanding dynasties.

Your plant's workforce is a firmly cohesive internationalist workforce. Leonid Andrianov, a Russian, Nikolay Ivashko, a Ukrainian, Sergey Tigranyan, an Armenian, Vladimir Dzhangayev, an Osset, Dmitriy Kozlov, a Creek, Fedor Dinda, a Moldavian, Kanat Amarov, a Yezid Kurd, and many others, representatives of different peoples and different nationalities, are working here side by side with Georgians Konstantin Iluridze and Givi Gachechiladze.



Your plant is not the biggest enterprise in the republic, but the point is not the size and not the number of persons working at an enterprise. The main criteria which enable a plant constantly to march in the vanguard of Georgia's working class include a high degree of productive activeness and willingness to serve one's cause with faith and truth--conscientiously to evaluate one's own labor and the labor of one's comrades.

Here one must see the main thing--such an attitude toward oneself and toward one's comrades in labor, high-principledness, honesty, refusal to compromise in fundamental matters--these qualities of the workers at the Tbilisi Electric Car Plant are rooted in the traditions of their fathers, who fought with weapon in hand for the just cause of their people. These traditions continue to live today in this plant's workforce.

Time has altered the appearance of this plant--the former Main Railway Shops, where manual labor prevailed, have now become a modern, well-equipped enterprise. A general renovation will soon be completed, and the plant will be able to perform all the most complex types of repair on railway rolling stock. Renovation has been in progress at this plant for almost 10 years now, and during all these years your enterprise's workforce, successfully overcoming many difficulties connected with this, has been marching in the vanguard of socialist competition for increasing production efficiency. Nobody ever complained that the renovation process was hindered him from doing his job. The working character of the workforce was manifested in this, in this profound understanding of the processes of economic reorganization and the difficulties of growth connected with it.

We have always had profound faith in the excellent qualities of this enterprise's workforce--staunchness of spirit, straightforwardness and openness, and principle in assessing deficiencies. Precisely for this reason, as we carried out measures to implement the historic decree on the Tbilisi city party committee, we took counsel first and foremost with its communists and with your workforce. And we proceeded in this manner because we knew that we would find support and understanding here, that we would receive sensible advice and would see an ardent desire, coming straight from the heart, to help us get rid of the burden of mistakes and improve the moral and psychological atmosphere in this republic. And during all these years of our campaign to implement the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisi city party committee, we have inalterably relied on the support of your plant's workforce and of the Georgian working class. And this has been, is, and always will be our most reliable support.

We thank all of you, comrades, very much for your support as workers! We thank you for bearing high the banner of the working class of our international city, for always marching in the front ranks of the working people of Leninskiy Rayon, a rayon which begins on the map of this city precisely with your plant, your glorious workforce, true to the revolutionary Leninist traditions!

We can state without exaggeration that the decree on the Tbilisi city party committee signified a second birth of your historic enterprise.

A second birth is essential in order not to fall behind our age, in order not to fall behind progress. We must renew obsolete equipment, technology, and system of management, providing it with the latest in science and technology.

Every Marxist knows from Marx's "Das Kapital" that machine tools and machinery become obsolete and depreciate in value. Nor could your enterprise avoid this fate. The obsolete will be modernized. This is a continuous process.

But the glorious pages of the revolutionary movement inscribed by your enterprise's workforce in the history of Georgia's revolutionary movement will never depreciate in value, will never fade.

These are permanent values. They will live on through the ages! Generation upon generation will be indoctrinated in the fine revolutionary, labor, patriotic and internationalist traditions of your plant's workforce and party organization.

It is not mere happenstance, comrades, that we chose your plant's party organization as the base organization in this rayon when the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on Primary Party Organizations was being held in Tbilisi. The party's tradition of going to the masses, of strengthening its bond with the masses is particularly strong at your enterprise. Herein lies the strength of the plant party organization, and this determines to a significant degree your successful movement forward.

Problems of a social nature are being successfully resolved since the decree was passed on the Tbilisi city committee. A total of more than 20,000 square meters of housing has been completed for occupancy during the years of renovation. Practically every year more than 50 families of blue-collar and white-collar workers improve their housing conditions. Construction of a well-appointed plant dormitory accommodating 300 persons will be completed in the near future. Completion of this facility will virtually solve the housing problem and will help reduce the turnover of young personnel. Construction of two 48-unit apartment buildings for this plant is continuing at the present time, as well as the construction of a sports, health and fitness complex on the Tbilisi Reservoir. Work is in progress to expand the plant's subsidiary farming operation at the village of Kavtiskhevi, and a worker horticultural cooperative. The plant is also doing a great deal of work on the construction of modern service facilities.

A new plant movie theater has opened for business, and a new classroom building has been completed at Base Vocational School No 32.

The party is creating all the necessary conditions for fruitful labor, services, rest and recreation for blue-collar and white-collar workers, engineers, and technicians. This should serve as a guarantee of and encouragement for future successes and optimal resolution of urgent problems and tasks.

Today your plant is not the same plant we saw a year ago, not to mention what it was 10 or 15 years ago. A great deal has indeed been accomplished in a year's time. I advise officials of party and soviet agencies as well as enterprises to visit this plant and see with their own eyes the scale of accomplishment.

I would like to ask Comrade A. T. Golovaty, who is in attendance here today, to pass on our heartfelt thanks to USSR Minister of Railways N. S. Konarev for the assistance which has been given to the plant.

The most important task for all of us is to resolve economic problems. At the June (1983) Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov very clearly described those changes which have taken place in this country in the economic domain, thanks to the strengthening of discipline everywhere and in all things, labor and production discipline in particular. We have also succeeded in achieving significant changes in the economy in this republic, extensively disseminating the initiative of the Muscovites, who initiated the movement for strengthening discipline, as well as an initiative by the Tbilisi aircraft industry workers, who issued the following appeal to all this republic's workers: "Exemplary discipline, a high degree of organization, activeness and responsibility--from each individual, in all places and in all things!"

The strengthening of discipline is currently a task of paramount importance for us. This problem is being resolved at your enterprise, and I must say that it is being resolved rather successfully. But we cannot rest on our laurels. All of you know about those new possibilities and growth prospects opening up for the plant with the completion of the renovation. These constitute a major reserve for boosting production efficiency and improving the quality of repair and overhaul of rolling stock.

At the November (1982) Plenum Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov clearly specified the directions to be followed in our work of improving rail transportation.

The railcars which you repair and overhaul are used in passenger service; consequently, all the necessary conditions for this should be created in these cars. Reliability and high quality of rolling stock repair--this should characterize the end results of all the activities of this workforce. But I must state that not everything is yet as it should be in this important matter. And in order to surpass performance targets, to achieve more in the future, it is necessary first and foremost to strengthen discipline--labor, production, and process discipline. It is precisely

this which will enable us totally to eliminate complaints about rolling stock repairs which are still encountered, and in particular sharply to improve the quality of repair and overhaul on electrical machinery. Much remains to be done at this plant to improve mechanization and automation of production processes and to reduce manual labor to a minimum, which is particularly important in repair and overhaul operations. This in turn will promote better achievement of the labor productivity indicator. And this indicator must definitely be improved at the plant. In other words, we expect proper results from the plant renovation. This plant, in addition to all else, should prepare itself better to repair, with high quality and a high guarantee of reliability, all types of modern rolling stock and complex equipment.

I should like to make one more statement, regarding the manufacture of consumer goods. This is an important task which is of nationwide concern. This plant should devote more attention to the matter. We hope that it will be adequately resolved with the aid of the Union ministry.

Dear Comrades! As you all know, by ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Tbilisi Electric Car Overhaul Plant has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution in connection with this jubilee!

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of the GSSR Supreme Soviet, and on behalf of our entire people, to congratulate you, dear comrades, on being awarded this great honor--the Order of the October Revolution--and allow me to wish all of you continued future success in building communism!

With the awarding of the Order of the October Revolution, the homeland is honoring not only the services of the present generations of blue-collar and white-collar workers, engineers and technicians at the Tbilisi Electric Car Overhaul Plant, but also all the generations of our glorious workforce, which have made a large contribution to the worker and revolutionary movement, to the industrialization and development of this republic's economy and rail transportation of all of Transcaucasia during the years of Soviet rule.

This lofty award obliges this workforce to work even better, even more persistently, more fully to utilize deep-lying production reserve potential, to achieve new performance levels in socialist competition for high efficiency and quality, and to be the best in the branch, in the republic, and in the country. And the plant has the capabilities to achieve this. The main thing now consists in proceeding further, supported by advanced know-how, more boldly adopting scientific and technological advances into practical activities.



We should like to state our firm confidence that this plant's fine workforce will make every effort successfully to achieve all the stated objectives and will achieve with honor the plans, and socialist pledges of the third year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

Permit me, dear comrades, to carry out my honored commission and affix to the banner of your historic enterprise a coveted national award--the Order of the October Revolution!

3024

CSO: 1830/376

## REGIONAL

### GEORGIAN RESPONSE TO CC PLENUM ON TASKS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE OUTLINED

#### Recommendations for Georgian Social Science

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Text] As is the case with the party's entire socioeconomic policy, the power of ideological-educational work rests on the scientific substantiation of the progressive and steadily developing Marxist-Leninist theory. The creative thinking of our party was enriched by the theory of developed socialism. We consider as true recent accomplishments the concepts and conclusions found in the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, the Central Committee plenums, and the speeches by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. These theoretical summations equipped the party with new ideas and scientific approaches to the topical problems facing our society.

"However," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "speaking frankly, we have still not studied the society in which we live and work sufficiently. We have not fully determined its specific laws, the economic ones in particular. That is why we are sometimes obliged to act empirically, so to say, applying the very inefficient trial-and-error method."

Science has not as yet prompted the practice of the necessary solutions to a number of problems under the present specific conditions. The party and the state expect today of the economists, philosophers, historians, sociologists, psychologists and legal experts the development of reliable ways leading to upgrading production efficiency, studies of the laws governing the establishment of a classless social structure, the internationalization of social life, the development of socialist democracy and social consciousness, and the solution of problems of communist upbringing, i.e., a decisive turn toward the real practical problems facing the country. Scientific developments must become efficient recommendations and supply substantiated forecasts.

The study of the problems facing developed socialism requires not its interpretation as a state of total perfection but a real assessment of pluses and minuses and a comprehensive study of the nonantagonistic contradictions inherent in socialism, flexibility and high returns. The social scientists must promptly detect ripening trends. Steadily guided by revolutionary theory, they must skillfully apply the tried Marxist-Leninist methodology. Conceptual efficiency and methodological discipline of thinking are mandatory prerequisites for the successful development of the social sciences.

This fully applies to an important area of knowledge as the science of party history. The article by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov "The Doctrine of Karl Marx and Some Problems of Socialist Construction in the USSR" includes most important methodological instructions which should become the base of the work of all social scientists in the republic, party historians above all. A great deal has been done in the field of disseminating the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism during the 60 years of development of this science in Soviet Georgia. The works of its classics have been translated into Georgian, the most important problems of the history of the CP of Georgia and the communist organizations of the Transcaucasus have been developed scientifically and a serious historical base has been laid for those who are studying the activities of the Georgian Communist Party at the present stage.

Developments such as these are taking place in the republic. However, the participation of party history specialists in the study of processes of contemporary development of Soviet Georgia is clearly insufficient. The republic's party organizations have acquired extensive experience in managing economic and cultural developments and organizational and ideological-educational work in recent years. A number of experiments and initiatives have originated here, which have already become scientifically substantiated experience. Their thorough interpretation and summation and the elaboration of practical recommendations aimed at improving the work is the duty of party historians and all ideological institutions in the republic, above all that of the CP of Georgia Central Committee Party History Institute, which is a branch of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

The initial steps in this direction have been already taken: a series of publications headed "The Scientists Recommend" is being prepared. Work has been initiated on the writing of a collective monograph on "Topical Problems of Real Socialism." However, we must remember that party historians and philosophers could hardly be able to submit to the party workers efficient means for surmounting shortcomings unless they themselves are steadily involved in the daily practical affairs of the Georgian party organization and participate in gorkom and raykom practical science conferences. The value of their developments should be based not on their size but their persuasiveness, proper argumentation and ability to influence human emotions. They must persistently seek new means for bringing science closer to real life. In particular, they must carry out experiments and conduct social studies in party committee centers, promote cooperation and expand work on joint projects with specialists in other fields of knowledge.

The role and significance of economic sciences becomes particularly important at the present stage, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The republic has a firm base of economic institutes working on the organization of management on all economic levels, planning methodology and long-term forecasting of economic development. They have made a substantial contribution to surmounting the relative lagging of the republic behind average union indicators in the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisi City Party Committee. However, the work done by many of them today cannot be considered satisfactory.

So far, problems of developing sectorial economic management systems have not been resolved in the area of organization of management; previously elaborated systems have not been refined and the expected economic results of their application have not been computed. The economists have obligations also in the areas of basic summation of the experience acquired by the republic on a number of economic experiments, above all the establishment of the agroindustrial complex on the rayon and republic levels, the material incentive system in agriculture, the cooperation between public farms and the population, and a number of other useful initiatives. The time has come to interpret the experience of the territorial mechanism of economic management which has been acquired, among others, in Poti, and actively to study the process of managing the republic's national economy, focusing on the creation of automated control systems in industry, the "Gruziya" Republic Automated Control System, and others. It is the duty of the party committees to direct the economic scientists to the solution of such urgent problems, boldly to undertake the reorganization of scientific work and to indicate means to improve the structure of scientific institutions and the structure of their basic topics. The role of the National Economic Management Institute must be enhanced in the solution of management problems. Along with upgrading the skills of leading cadres, it must thoroughly undertake the study of management problems.

The decisive turn which the social sciences must make in the direction of topical practical problems presumes, above all, their rapprochement with production. The contemporary production features related to the intellectualization of processes and the use of mathematical and technical methods in the social sciences offer a real foundation for their integration and partnership.

Society is interested above all in having the social scientists determine the social value, the expected impact of the scientific and technical revolution on the social and demographic structures and the population's way of life, taking into consideration all of its consequences, for the objective of public production under socialist conditions is to enhance both the material and spiritual well-being and to take into consideration not only economic but social benefits.

One of the most important problems the study of which must be actively undertaken by the social scientists, as was pointed out at the Sixth Plenum of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee, is that of demography. The State Committee for Labor, together with Gosplan and the Central Statistical Administration, the respective scientific research institutes and soviet organs, must do extensive work on the formulation and application of a comprehensive program for the effective management of the processes governing the formation and utilization of labor resources. The task is to formulate a comprehensive and effective long-term demographic policy and improving the republic's demographic situation.

The social scientists must also pay serious attention to problems of relations among nations, the internationalization of labor collectives, the consideration of the interests of the non-native population, and the study of the concept of the "people's living standard," which is being interpreted



today somewhat simplistically. Philosophers, legal experts, medical workers and sociologists could make a substantial contribution to the successful struggle against negative phenomena by concentrating on the development of sensible individual requirements and sensible consumption standards, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The forms of participation of the social scientists in resolving the vital problems of society and production may vary. These scientists may be used as consultants and experts. They may act as direct partners with production workers in the integration of the natural with the technical sciences. Obviously, in such cases the principle of material incentive must be extended to them as well.

It is entirely obvious that the activities of the social scientists in summing up and developing practical recommendations, as in our entire ideological work, demands a clearly functioning feedback mechanism. In this respect, the experience of our republic met with approval and support at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The study of public opinion and its consideration in defining directions for further work are an important sector in the activities of scientists dealing with problems of society and social relations.

There could be no more noble task than taking to the people the ideals of communism and enriching their knowledge of the socialist society and means of improving socialist relations. The party has called upon the ideological workers, scientists and specialists to accomplish this competently, clearly and convincingly and to concentrate on the solution of the main and most topical practical problems in building communism.

#### Interview With A. S. Prangishvili

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 2

[Interview conducted by Ketevan Amiredzhibi]

[Text] The ZARYA VOSTOKA correspondent met with Aleksandr Sever'yanovich Prangishvili, vice president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, for a talk.

[Question] Aleksandr Sever'yanovich, in his speech at our party's Central Committee plenum, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized the need to enhance the level of ideological and theoretical work in the field of the social and, above all, economic sciences. What must be done in this connection in our republic?

[Answer] Let me point out above all that in recent years the activities of our social scientists have experienced radical changes. The CPSU Central Committee 1972 decree on the Tbilisi City Party Committee, which called for the concentration of scientific research on the most important problems of scientific and technical progress, the development of basic sciences and upgrading the efficiency of institutes, chairs and laboratories, which was of historical importance to the republic, provided a powerful impetus to this effect.

Knowledge of the psychology of the audience of propaganda and agitation activities is necessary in order to resolve two interacting problems: the first is to provide new theoretical knowledge and information on past or present phenomena and processes in social life with a view to influencing beliefs, assessments and views; the second is to influence the line of feelings and moods of the people. The psychologists who deal with such problems develop practical recommendations on reasons which influence the behavior of the people and the shaping of their convictions. In turn, convictions influence the entire personality structure: needs, interests, value guidelines, assessment of situations, activities, and choice of means and methods for implementation of goals, actions and steps. The study of the shaping of sensible needs by the individual is another direction in the scientific studies conducted by psychologists. Interesting work has been done in the area of the philosophical study of man based on Marxist-Leninist methodology. Problems of stability of production collectives and cadre turnover, the countryside and the socialist way of life are studied. The interest of Georgian philosophers in the philosophical problems of value and the person have made extensive theoretical studies possible.

The party's economic policy is the concentrated scientific expression of CPSU activities in the main area--material production. Hence the special tasks facing economic science and economists. Scientific research conducted at the Georgian Academy of Sciences Economics and Law Institute, for example, is currently conducted in two directions. The first covers economic and social problems of developed socialism and the laws governing its growth into communism, and the economy of the Georgian SSR at the developed socialist stage. The studies include regional aspects of upgrading the efficiency of capital investments, accelerating the pace and improving intra- and intersectorial ratios of socialist expended reproduction, and so on. The economists have made an important contribution to the development of a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress of the Georgian SSR between 1986 and 2005, and so on.

These and other important developments by social scientists prove the purposefulness of scientific studies.

[Question] Unexpected problems and different turns of events may appear in the life of society. Are the republic's scientific forces able to focus their attention on them on time?

[Answer] Unfortunately, our work is still short of efficient. This was clearly stated at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which emphasized the need for a higher level of ideological-theoretical work in the social and, above all, economic sciences.

Despite some achievements by our scientists, today a decisive turn must be made in the social sciences toward the vital problems of the further development of the national economy. Inertia on this level was largely caused by the opinion quite popular in the past to the effect that other than economics and, partially, applied sociology, the social sciences have no direct relation to production. Therefore, the purpose of the social sciences was

reduced merely to the study of the laws governing social development, asserting the communist outlook and the Soviet socialist way of life and participation in the education of the new man. However, the social sciences are called upon to play a tremendous role in the better organization of the production process. This is based on the very object of public production under socialist conditions--enhancing both the material and the spiritual well-being of the working people.

The natural, technical and social sciences are becoming integrated under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution. Mathematics, the natural sciences, technical methods and others are entering the social sciences. The creative cooperation between natural scientists and technologists, on the one hand, and production workers, on the other, is strengthening. The wish was expressed at the Sixth CP of Georgia Central Committee Plenum that social scientists may join as co-partners. They could be used as consultants and experts and the principle of material incentive may be extended to them as full partners. Such an approach would make it possible to resolve the problem of financing applied social science research and direct to a greater extent the efforts of scientists to the development of the applied aspects of science.

The social scientists must base their activities on reality, with all its positive and negative aspects. They must define more extensively the objective laws governing social development and make a comprehensive study of non-antagonistic contradictions inherent in mature socialism and the features governing their solution under the conditions of a strengthening sociopolitical and ideological unity within Soviet society. Suitable practical recommendations must be formulated in terms of improving the structure of the national economy and increasing the economic potential.

In a word, the tasks formulated at the 26th Party Congress and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum for the social sciences are broad. Their solution, however, is within the possibility of the large detachment of social scientists in the republic.

#### Academics, Public Officials Respond

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 2

[Statement by Vakhtang Vepkhvadze, deputy director for scientific affairs, Georgian SSR Gosplan Economics, and National Economic Planning and Management Scientific Research Institute]

[Text] A turn toward vitally important practical problems was made by the institute's collective immediately after the Sixth CP of Georgia Central Committee Plenum, at which we were given the specific assignment of engaging in more active participation in the development and application of new progressive forms and methods of economic management. Consequently, the specialization of the institute was broadened. Its structure was changed. A topic plan is being drafted, the technology for the development of topics is being changed and the workstyle is being improved.

Today most of our topics are planned on a centralized basis. It consists essentially of long-term forecasts for scientific and technical progress and its social consequences, suggestions related to the basic trends in the economic and social development of the republic, systems for the development and location of the republic's production forces on a long-term basis, and various comprehensive target programs of union and local importance.

The quality of end research results is largely determined by the efficacy of control over the intermediary stages in the development of the individual topics. We have begun extensively to recruit as opponents not only scientists but practical specialists among the consumers themselves--the republic's gosplan and the sectorial ministries and departments. This increases the practical purposefulness of the scientific workers, enhances the substantiation of scientific conclusions and facilitates the practical application of the results of research.

We place great hope in the accelerated utilization of the results of our work and upgrading their economic efficiency on the increased material incentive of scientific workers. Initial experiments in this direction, involving the institute's participation in economic experimentations currently under way in Poti, Tbilisi and Gori, have yielded very positive results. The collective of our institute, which is basing its work on the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is currently increasingly targeting its work on high practical results.

[Statement by Docent Il'ya Bakradze, head of the Industrial and Agricultural Economics Chair, Tbilisi State University]

Not so long ago the work of many economists was mainly of a purely theoretical nature. Some of them preferred to deal with the history of economic thought instead of interpreting contemporary economic processes. It is no accident, therefore, that the 25th CP of Georgia Congress justifiably criticized the republic's social scientists, including economists. Accepting the criticism in the proper spirit, the Georgian economists have considerably increased economic work in the field of the various sectors in the national economy, organization, planning and management, and upgrading the economic efficiency of public production. The 26th CPSU Congress called for intensifying the economy and improving its efficiency. Planning, scientific and technical and structural policy, economic management methods and policy in the field of management were subordinated to this task. The economists became actively involved in the implementation of the party's course. Works are being published on problems of the economic efficiency of the comprehensive mechanization and automation of industrial enterprises, economic problems related to the republic's ferrous metallurgy and basic problems of the development of economics in machine building, electric power industry, and the tea- and wine-making industries.

The Sixth CP of Georgia Central Committee Plenum on Problems of Science and Scientific and Technical Progress, which earmarked clear and specific tasks for the science of economics, became a landmark for the scientists. Above all, this involves improving comprehensive economic planning based on the



target program method. This work is based on a unified program followed by several institutions engaged in scientific research in the field of economics and the economics chairs of VUZs and it is aimed at the formulation of forecasts and suggestions related to the long-term plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of the various areas in the Georgian SSR through the year 2000. Problems of improving socialist production relations, development of intersectorial national economic complexes, and others are studied. Scientific work on the efficient combination of sectorial with territorial planning has been intensified. Characteristically, Tbilisi State University scientists are becoming increasingly involved in the elaboration of scientific problems of the republic's economic development. Thus, quite recently, the chair of industrial and agricultural economics of the university developed and submitted to the Gldanskiy Rayon party committee in Tbilisi a comprehensive system for controlling production efficiency, implemented within the framework of the "From Tbilisi State University to the National Economy" program. Nevertheless, all such accomplishments are obviously insufficient. That is why the demand voiced by Yu. V. Andropov at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum to the effect that a decisive turn must be made toward resolving the real, the practical problems which life presents to our society was accepted by the economic scientists as a just criticism and a party stipulation regarding the basic objectives and tasks of economic research.

[Statement by Tamaz Chikvaide, deputy director of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Economics and Law Institute, candidate of economic sciences]

In recent years the economic scientists in our republic have achieved substantial successes in the study of topical problems of the socioeconomic development of the Georgian SSR. However, the efficacy of economic science in the republic must be enhanced drastically.

What measures must be taken to resolve the problem successfully?

The main thing in our view is to improve the planning of the topics of scientific research by intensifying target program planning. This will enable us to concentrate the potential of the science of economics on the elaboration of the most important theoretical and practical problems. This approach presumes planning based not on loose topics but on the basis of end results and the criterion of resolving one scientific problem or another. Such topics must be the organic components of the elaboration of any specific economic or social problem.

From the theoretical viewpoint, target planning of topics will enable us to amend promptly the planning of research and the structure of scientific studies, to create mobile research groups and to eliminate underproductive topics through strict expert studies.

Improving organizational-scientific studies by improving the coordination of research, the structure of the scientific potential in economics, reducing the turnover of skilled cadres, increasing ties with production, upgrading the quality of scientific debates, improving information support of research projects and strengthening the material and technical base of scientific

establishments is of exceptional importance at the present stage. Finally, we must improve incentive for scientific research, particularly in basic economic problems.

The institute is focusing its main attention today on the development of topical problems of socialist political economy, such as the study of the mechanisms of action and utilization of economic laws, distribution relations, and so on.

Research on the further strengthening of the material and technical base of developed socialism is taking place in our republic essentially within the framework of the coordinated plan for the elaboration of a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress in the Georgian SSR, the Food Program and the "Georgia-2000-Regional" Program. Last year the institute completed work on 12 topics on the first program, six on the second and seven on the third. Furthermore, the institute compiled a document for the third section of the comprehensive program "The Scientific and Technical Revolution and Problems of the Socioeconomic Development of the Georgian SSR Through the Year 2005."

The application of the results of scientific research in the national economy is a major line of work at the institute. This is one of the most important tasks facing the economists on the basis of the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

#### Components of Productivity

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Professor Dr of Agricultural Sciences Petr Zhgenti, director of the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Organization of Agriculture, and Levan Kvirikadze, candidate of economic sciences, department head]

[Text] The question of the need to direct the social sciences, economics above all, toward real and practical problems was formulated entirely accurately at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It is precisely in this key that our institute tries to do its work by addressing itself to the most topical problems the solution of which should yield substantial practical results. One such problem is upgrading labor productivity in agriculture.

The urgent and topical nature of this problem is confirmed by the following fact: during the 10th Five-Year Plan, despite a certain growth, the plan for upgrading labor productivity in the public agricultural production sector in the republic was fulfilled only 95.9 percent. A lagging in production output was noted in the same sector.

A similar phenomenon was observed during the first years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. What are the reasons?

The low level of agricultural production is not determined exclusively by adverse weather conditions. The main reason lies elsewhere, in the labor organization system in our kolkhozes and sovkhoses, which is far from perfect. In turn, this affects labor discipline. The full set of agrotechnical measures is not being implemented promptly and zooveterinarian services are under efficient.

Another aspect of the same problem is the following: In 1981 the kolkhoz member averaged 14 days and the sovkhos worker 16 days of work. These indicators are low. Again in 1981, 12,000 people in the republic's kolkhozes failed to work their minimum man/days. A particularly adverse situation developed in the kolkhozes of Zestafonskiy, Akhaltsikhskiy, Bogdanovskiy, Goriyskiy, Aspindzskiy, Kaspskiy, Sachkheriskiy, Kvarelskiy, Znaurskiy, Tskhinvalskiy, Telavskiy, Kazbegskiy and Dushetskii rayons. Here the mandatory minimum is not being met by 15 to 42 percent of the active population. In turn, this boomerangs on kolkhoz and sovkhos profitability and adversely affects the development of all agricultural sectors.

The level of availability of productive capital and power facilities in the republic's agriculture remains inadequate.

The share of manual labor under Georgian conditions remains high in all farming sectors. That is why, in order to upgrade labor productivity in the republic's agriculture particular attention must be paid to the development and extensive utilization of minor mechanization facilities and movable equipment suitable for the cultivation of mountain slopes....

We must also point out that along with energizing the efforts aimed at the further enhancement of the level of mechanization of agriculture, we must improve rural engineering services. Better use must be made of the equipment at the disposal of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. A substantial amount of such equipment is already available. The work, work with people above all, must be properly organized. High performing discipline must be developed among mechanizers, who must be given all the necessary conditions for highly productive labor.

The creation of agroindustrial associations in all republic rayons opened great opportunities. The changed structure of management of agroindustrial complexes and the concentration of all agricultural management within a single unit enables us to achieve an upturn in a major area such as upgrading labor productivity.

The May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the latest June plenum particularly emphasized that reserves for upgrading production efficiency and intensification must be sought in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the extensive practical utilization of scientific and technological achievements and progressive experience.

The personnel of the services engaged in the scientific organization of labor must make a maximal contribution to the introduction of progressive forms of labor organization and wages in the republic's farms.

The June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum set the working people in agriculture and the other sectors within the agroindustrial complex important tasks on accelerating the growth rates of labor productivity. Our agricultural collectives have extensive possibilities in this respect. Their maximal utilization is a basic objective. The solution of this problem is also one of the basic lines of work of our institute.

5003

CSO: 1830/324



## REGIONAL

### GORKOM CHIEF URGES FIGHT AGAINST 'FORMALISM'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Article by M. Nazarov, Hero of Socialist Labor, first secretary of the Chaykovsky (Perm' Oblast) CPSU Gorkom: "A Semblance of Business" under the caveat: "Let's Submit It for Discussion"]

[Excerpts] In my view, the increasing and expanding interest in the June party decision is explained very simply. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum proceeds from life itself, from our unmistakable achievements, and not from the shortcomings which have not yet been eliminated, from the extremely urgent needs for social development and real opportunities. And tell me, who could not approve of the directness, the adherence to principle and the honesty in approach to the pressing problems of education and management, which found such vivid and bold expression in all of its documents? It is undoubtedly for this reason that the ideas brought forth by the party—the directions and the statutes—have so quickly penetrated our consciousness, and have achieved such significant improvements in it. I'll explain what I have in mind.

We, the party workers, must always possess a keen perception of the mood of the working collectives. Today I think it can be defined as follows: The people are expecting profound changes in the style of our economic, organizational and political work. Whereas yesterday they were reconciled to a certain display of formalism, today they no longer want to put up with it. Of course everyone understands that it's not easy to put an end to such a tenacious foe as formalism. It's much too complex and evasive...

It goes without saying that it is not by chance that, of all the wealth of ideas from the Plenum, I've chosen this one, which stresses the vital need for an all-round struggle to achieve total unity of words and deeds: "It is exceptionally important to strive for the condition where words and deeds would never be divorced, where the essence of the matter would not be replaced by the form." Today I frequently hear the voluminous, exemplary thoughts of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov among various audiences: at weavers' looms and on construction sites; at party meetings and at kolkhoz business meetings. Today one cannot pass through a single bureau at our gorkom where one won't find the comrades engaged in discussion of some question or another.

Currently many people are speaking and writing about the need to give economic independence to industrial and agricultural enterprises, but in actuality they quite often bind them hand and foot. In my opinion there is too much centralization of funds and credit ceilings, administration by decree, wavering and instability in planning. The command style of economic administration is not disappearing fast enough. And all of these phenomena are far from harmless. They not only stifle initiative; they occasionally foil all the efforts of the local party, soviet and economic organs; but they also develop a false psychology of reasoning, and endanger the completion of the most important special-purpose programs.

I am purposely accentuating attention on formalism and production costs in material production and its system of control, because they place too heavy a burden on all of us. The people's well-being and to a great degree their moral health as well depend in the most direct way on the state of material production and the proper adjustment of the economic mechanism. However, we would agree that displays of formalism in party work as well is no less harmful.

I myself have been working in the party apparatus since 1948. For the last 22 years I've been the gorkom secretary. And I have to say that—in principle—formalism has at all stages been in conflict with the activity of the party committees. Quite often it has been impossible to avoid it. Therefore one can now take pleasure, and receive great satisfaction in the decisive line of the CPSU Central Committee for enterprise, for overcoming ostentation and fuss, for getting organized, and for increasing the effectiveness of party work.

I cannot but note here the significant efforts of our oblast party committee on working out a style of political leadership of the economy and culture which meets contemporary requirements. The obkom bureau and its secretariat themselves are a fine example of how to analyze the state of affairs in the oblast and the level of their own work. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has already described the plenums of the Perm' Oblast Committee, at which the bureau and the secretariat reported on how they are putting the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress into practice, what resulted and what did not. At that time many sharply critical remarks were expressed against them. Now we can say that they made the proper conclusions from the criticism. Similar reports from bureaus and secretariats became common practice in all party committees. They help in bringing specific shortcomings to light, and assist in eliminating them.

Nor does our Chaykovskiy Gorkom itself remain aloof from serious analysis. We, even perhaps somewhat earlier than our neighbors, have begun a decisive struggle with substituting pompous verbiage for action, with creeping bureaucratism, with the beginnings of protectionism in the selection and placing of personnel, and with the "high-altitude sickness" (as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko puts it) of certain administrators. We've achieved a significant reduction of all sorts of meetings, and fruitless vigils over documents. And this, I do not hesitate to assert, permitted in the final analysis conducting more fruitfully the organizational and educational work. Party influence has been intensified in nearly every sphere of our social life. And as a result for the sixth year already there are no enterprises in arrears; and agriculture is emerging from a condition of serious shortfalls. This lends confidence to the party organizations, and they are learning to act more boldly in overcoming the difficulties which arise.

At the same time one cannot but admit that a good deal remains to be done to raise the level of party work both at our place and in the oblast as a whole. And the struggle with formalism in all of its hypostases is being carried on, it seems to me, rather sluggishly. Monitoring and checking on execution are still poor. While speaking at an obkom plenary session, which was examining the report of the bureau and secretariat, as I recall I cited the following figures: in 1981, our gorkom received 160 decrees from the obkom; but it was necessary to undertake greater organizational measure on 82 of them. At the very same time 65 reports and accounts were sent to the oblast committee from the gorkom; moreover, many of these contained voluminous attachments and supplements. As early as last year, the obkom reduced its paperwork activity by half (we've received 80 decrees), but to this very day the decisions, verbal instructions and other regulations are, I think, rather numerous.

But it's not even a matter of the number of decisions. I could not then and I cannot now cite an impressive example, when any obkom department whatsoever genuinely and edifyingly organized the execution of a decree which had been adopted. Quite often all the organizational work amounts to is gathering information, while the party committees are fully occupied with preparation of purely economic information.

I've already raised the question at the obkom plenum of diverging trends in the growth of the staff of both the oblast party committee and that of the cities and rayons. The oblast committee grows much more rapidly: new departments are formed, and the number of officials increases. Ordinarily this is motivated by the necessity to increase the level of administration of the expanding national economy. But what occurs in fact? This very Grachev [Aleksey Mikhaylovich, head of the industrial and transportation department] now heads eight obkom departments. More than four dozen people—department heads, their deputies, and their agents demand, issue orders... Just try and satisfy all of them! Whether you like it or not, you begin to wonder: do we have to allow the party apparatus to grow?

However, one should not oversimplify the problem. Along with the growth in the party rank and file, and with the expanding scale of management, there is undoubtedly some sort of inevitable increase in the staff, and that includes the oblast committees as well. But then one should thoroughly consider the system of the activities of each level of administration in the party. One must not utilize the very same methods and forms of work at the level of obkom, at the raykom level and at the plant party committee. In any case one must of necessity be concerned with the fact that the rayon party apparatus should be given maximum freedom for concrete and vital work with the people. And the obkom, in my opinion, ought to exert a bit more influence on the soviet, the economic and the social organs of oblast rank; the moreso since we at times still speak more about party influence than we in fact provide. This is displayed with sufficient clarity, let us say, when the organs of control of an agro-industrial complex are being organized. We had hoped that, with the abolishment of various trusts and trades, that we would be able to integrate the specialists into the rayon section. But in actuality,

the workers who had been freed from their duties, in spite of the promises of the obkom departments, basically were settled at the oblast center, and the RAPO [Regional Agro-Industrial Association] had to be brought to strength (once again with an increase in its personnel) at the expense of...the kol-khozes and sovkhoses. But why should we strip them naked?

Thus the task of genuinely increasing party influence, as we see, has taken on urgency. Let us all together think awhile on how to solve it better and faster.

One cannot but take the following into consideration: I have noted many times that the forms and methods of the work of superior organs are persistently copied at the subordinate, in the primary party organizations. And whereas the workers at the gorkom and raykom cannot dispense with paperwork, and cannot tear themselves away from their telephones and easy chairs, this means that both the party committees and the bureaus at the primary party organizations will practice the paperwork and "sedentary" style. And the displays of formalism in the primary party organization, I am firmly convinced, are especially dangerous, since they lead in the final analysis to indifference, to a reduced sense of responsibility, and to weakening of party and executive discipline.

Right now I'm doing a lot of pondering—including, naturally, pondering on my own personal responsibility for the unfortunately not-infrequent indifference among the party members at the city organization. Where, and in what circuits did we commit the mistakes which have led to reduction of activity, and interest in the acute, pressing party relations? Such thoughts also come: But perhaps something is amiss in the very criteria for evaluating party work? After all, how can they hold us to this now, and what do they praise us for? Once again it is more often for the form and not for the deed. If I discussed some question or other which was raised at a superior organ, then, as if I'd finished the job they say, "Good boy!" If I didn't discuss it, they don't think much of it. And thus we frequently discuss things that are clear to everyone without any discussion whatsoever.

Or we don't know how to select an agenda? Have our reports become banal? And holding plenary sessions on party documents, and meetings of the party and managerial aktiv... Do they always give the desired effect?

At the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov appealed to all communists to "Declare a genuine war on such practices, when our democratic norms and determinations are not supported by deeds, and when they are satisfied by mere form, a semblance of business". I repeat: "declare a genuine war" on formalism, no matter where it turns up: whether in party or trade union work, in administrative or in economic activities. And once there is a war, then strategy and tactics must be developed for it, and the enemy must be beaten in accordance with all the rules of military art. In order to develop these rules, the strategy and tactics, it would seem to be extremely useful to exchange opinions on this pernicious problem in the pages of the newspaper. It's well-known that one can overcome any difficulties whatsoever, easier and faster, by means of collective wisdom and united efforts.



## REGIONAL

### KHARADZE ON DEVELOPMENT, ROLE OF GEORGIAN SCIENCE

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Report by Georgian Academy of Sciences President Ye. K. Kharadze at Joint Jubilee Scientific Session of the USSR and GSSR Academies of Sciences on 1 July 1983: "The Path Mapped Out by History"]

[Excerpts] The Joint Jubilee Scientific Session of the Academies of Sciences of the USSR and the Georgian SSR, held on 1 July and dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyeusk Treaty, merged into an international celebration of the Leninist friendship of peoples, a review of the achievements of Soviet Georgian science, a celebration of all Soviet science. The beneficent influence of this manifesto of the friendship of the Russian and Georgian peoples not only on their future, but also on that of all the peoples of our country was profoundly substantiated from scientific positions at the session. Participants analyzed the achievements of Georgian science and mapped out the specific paths of its further development in light of the requirements of the 26th Party Congress, the November (1982) and June (1983) CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the statements and conclusions contained in the speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Yu. V. Andropov.

CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate Member and GCP Central Committee First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze spoke at the session.

Participants heard reports by USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member and GSSR Academy of Sciences President Ye. K. Kharadze ("The Flowering of Soviet Science in Georgia--A Triumph of Leninist National Policy"); USSR Academy of Sciences Department of History Academic Secretary, Academician S. L. Tikhvinskiy ("Great October--The Turning Point in the Life of the Peoples of Transcaucasia"); and GSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography imeni I. A. Dzhavakhishvili Director and GSSR Academy of Sciences Academician G. A. Melikishvili ("The 1783 Georgiyeusk Treaty and Soviet Georgia in the Unified Family of Peoples of the USSR").

From Ye. K. Kharadze's Report

So it was in Georgia as well, where the GSSR Academy of Sciences, which today comprises most of the main sectors and disciplines of modern science, has existed and developed since February 1941.

The existence of the GSSR Academy of Sciences and its transformation into one of the outstanding scientific centers of the Soviet Union testify to the unparalleled flowering of science and culture in Georgia, which has been attained solely under Soviet power.

The vigorous development of our science had its start within the walls of the Tbilisi State University, the creation of which with the victory of the Great October marked the realization of the age-old dream of Georgian statesmen and the Georgian people as a whole. Georgian scientists working in the university towns of Russia gathered in Tbilisi. They began to give lectures in Georgian, to work out the terminology of special disciplines, and to compile Georgian textbooks. From among the students being trained in their native language there emerged capable young people who constituted the basis of national scientific cadres. In their preparation, an invaluable role was played by institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad and Moscow, major scientific centers of the country. Scientific development became an irreversible process confirming the victory of the Leninist national policy.

In this framework, traditional and new branches of science developed in our republic, and the Academy of Sciences encompassed fundamental and applied sciences linked closely to life, to vital tasks of the economic, social, and cultural development of the republic and the country. Widely recognized scientific schools arose in the republic. They included schools of mathematics, history and philology, physiology, geology, and later on physics, astrophysics, chemistry, biology, archeology, and others.

Broad scientific research is conducted not only in the republic's capital but also in such centers as Kutaisi, Sukhumi, Batumi, Tskhinvali, Telavi, Gori, and elsewhere.

Eighteen institutes of the academy take part in working on 50 scientific themes relating to the Food Program. Research in the social sciences is also extensive.

The well-known CPSU Central Committee decrees on the Tbilisi Gorkom, along with other party documents, set forth the tasks of our institutes, the plans and directions of their work. The party assigned the scientists the crucial tasks of strengthening and making more healthy man's spiritual world and world view, of mastering and developing the science of man.

In carrying out these directives, scientists are investigating the laws governing the development of socialist society, the scientific principles of overcoming negative phenomena in society, shaping the new man, problems of the individual, culture, values, and international relations, the historical roots of relations between the Georgian, Russian, and other peoples. Work is

being done on problems of the dialectics of the objective and the subjective, ethics, philosophical anthropology, applied sociology, theoretical and applied psychology, and social-cultural traditions. Suggestions are being made as to measures for accelerating the pace of scientific-technical and social-cultural progress in our republic, perfecting the structure of the national economy, boosting the economic potential, and so on. Scientists in the social science institutes, taking active part in social life and involved in handling the urgent scientific issues of the day, are aids to the party in shaping man in a communist society.

The June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech there are the source of revitalizing and perfecting the scientific and practical endeavors of the social scientists and, indeed, of the whole republic academy, its presidium and its scientific collectives.

More attention is being focused on scientific-research institutes and establishments located in our autonomous formations and republic regions. The material-technical base is being made stronger, and the Abkhazian Institute of Language, Literature, and History and the Batumi Scientific-Research Institute are being staffed with more cadres. The South Ossetian Scientific-Research Institute is growing in strength, and in Kutaisi--our republic's second cultural and industrial center--our scientists are forging scientific-practical ties with specialists in industry.

The republic's scientific potential is not confined to the academy. Substantial scientific forces have been concentrated in the republic's VUZ's as well as the various sectorial scientific and project-design institutions. Georgia has more than 25,000 scientific workers, including more than 1300 doctors and over 9000 candidates of science. In some of the scientific-production and scientific-technical associations there are as many as 1600 scientific workers.

As a result of the efforts of the republic's scientific institutes and establishments, the economic effect from the utilization of scientific findings in the national economy came to 217 million rubles in the 10th Five-Year Plan, and additional profit from reducing the production cost of goods as the result of adopting new equipment and technologies added up to 150 million rubles.

Georgia's scientific-research institutes are conducting broad and fruitful collaboration with the scientific institutions of the other republics and centers as well as the scientific establishments of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the academies of sciences of the fraternal union republics, working jointly on themes of regional and all-union significance.

Our academy's institutes are training graduate students of 11 nationalities for scientific work. Here again it is essential to point out the significance and role of the Russian language, the language by which we can communicate with one another and become mutually enriched with the cultural and scientific achievements of both our past and our present. Special attention is being focused on the teaching of Russian in this republic. The GCP Central Committee and the GSSR Council of Ministers adopted a special decree on this matter.

Further development of the ancient Georgian culture on a contemporary, socialist basis is taking place in an atmosphere of close interconnections and cultural exchanges with other peoples of the USSR.

The new socialist culture arose on the strong foundation laid down by our people throughout the centuries. The profound national wellsprings of Georgian culture ensured the creation, preservation, growth, and flowering of the multifaceted, unique Georgian national culture.

We can be genuinely proud of our literary tradition, one of the oldest such traditions, going back 1600 years.

Georgia is justly proud of its developed system of institutions of higher learning. The republic now has 19 VUZ's with an enrollment of about 90,000 students. Every year, 14,000 specialists with a higher education are added to the republic's national economy.

Today Georgian scientists are well aware that science must serve more successfully and fruitfully to enhance the growth of man's material and spiritual well-being. The concrete program of their endeavor in this regard was mapped out at the Sixth GCP Central Committee Plenum, which dealt with problems of further development of science and acceleration of scientific-technical progress. This testifies once more to the party's tireless concern for scientific development, without which the creation of a new society is utterly inconceivable. The main thrust of that plenum was to ensure high-quality fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets mapped out at the 26th CPSU Congress.

We have armed ourselves with the decisions and documents of the November (1982) and June (1983) CPSU Central Committee plenums and sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet as well as the fervently acclaimed, program-oriented statements, conclusions, and ideological work tasks at the present stage as embodied in the speeches of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov.

The June Plenum laid out the main thrusts of the efforts of our party and all the Soviet people over the long term and once more demonstrated to the world that Marxism-Leninism, socialism, are inseparable from the ideals of disarmament, friendship and peaceful cooperation, that the key problem of our party's foreign policy is to preserve peace on the planet.

6854

CSO: 1830/339



## REGIONAL

### KIRGHIZ CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION ON LABOR DISCIPLINE

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 8 Jun 83 p 2

[KirTAG report: "Organization, Order, Responsibility. A meeting of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Commission on Strengthening Discipline and Reducing Losses of Working Time and Resources"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum stressed that the all-around strengthening of discipline and order in production is a very important condition in the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks for the core year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. This work, it was pointed out at the meeting between CPSU Central Committee general secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov and Muscovite machine toolmakers, cannot be reduced merely to the exposure of shirkers and those arriving late for work. A serious attitude is required toward all aspects of production discipline and it is essential to fill the struggle for discipline with new content and link it directly with the fulfillment of production targets.

It was from this standpoint that the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Commission on Strengthening Discipline and Reducing Losses of Working Time and Resources considered the results of activity by labor collectives, ministries and departments during January-April 1983 at its regular session.

The meeting was chaired by Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate member, chairman of the Kirghiz Trade Unions Council E. Abakirov.

Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau member and chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Committee of People's Control N.G. Minich, and deputy chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers K.K. Atashev, participated in the work of the commission.

The commission heard information from chairman of the KISSR State Committee for Labor, M.V. Yendovitskiy, and reports from the republic minister of the construction materials industry, I. S. Bezsmertnyy; the minister of motor transport and highways, K.A. Orozaliyev; and the directors of the "Frunzestroy-materialy" combine, A.V. Skvortsov, of the "Krasnyy stroitel" plant, A.P. Tuckov, of the Frunze Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways Frunze site for reinforced concrete structures and parts, N.G. Galiullin, and of the "Frunzeavtoremont" production association, R.N. Mokrytskiy.

It was noted at the meeting that strengthening the struggle to improve production efficiency on the basis of further labor productivity growth and reinforcing labor and production discipline has led to definite results. The use of working time has been improved, and at many ministries and departments in the republic the personnel situation has become more stable. The collectives at the Frunze Instrument plant imeni 50-letiya Kirgizskoy SSR, the Tash-Kumyr stitched and sewn articles factory, the "I Maya" sewing association, the Ministry of Rural Construction Toktogul mobile mechanized column and other enterprises and organizations are working without violations of labor discipline.

The republic's industry has marketed output worth R32.7 million above the plan for the first 4 months of the year and the plan for improving labor productivity has been fulfilled 102 percent, while the rate of labor productivity growth was 2.1 percent against 1.2 percent during the corresponding period last year.

But we can in no way be satisfied with what has been achieved. As before, many industrial enterprises are permitting violations of state, planning and labor discipline. Even though the 4-month target for labor productivity growth was met and exceeded, growth rates for this very important indicator in the economy remain below the average annual rates provided for by the five-year target (2.5 percent), and even more so below the rates set for the goal-oriented program for raising labor productivity in industry in the republic (3 percent).

The commission analyzed the reasons for the situation that has been created. It was noted, in particular, that many ministries, departments and enterprises are doing poor work to further improve planning and the strengthening of planning discipline. This year the plan targets for labor productivity growth were established lower than the indicators for the five-year plan and the goal-oriented program for six ministries and departments in the republic and 13 enterprises of all-union subordination. They include the ministries of the food and the meat and dairy industries, the fruit and vegetables industry, and land reclamation and water resources, the "Kirgizavtomash" association, and control and measuring instruments, sanitation and technical assembly, and antibiotics plants. For example, the target for labor productivity growth at the Mayli-Say electric lamp plant was set at 2.1 percent while the five-year plan provides for 3.5 percent for this indicator.

Almost 30 percent of the republic's enterprises and associations have been permitted a lowered plan for this year. As a result, during the first quarter output was planned for R28.8 million less than for the first quarter of last year. Having fulfilled and overfulfilled the less stringent tasks, the leaders of many enterprises have received undeserved bonuses. But even the lowered plans are rarely being corrected. This year alone, the annual plan for sold output for enterprises has been lowered 31 times, and the quarterly plan 20 times.

The commission noted as a substantial miscalculation, negatively affecting general results in the activity of industrial enterprises, the poor work on observance of a most important principle of socialist management, namely insuring preferential growth rates for labor productivity compared with wage growth rates.

In this connection, attention was drawn to the need to strengthen work on improving labor norm setting. Some managers have a unique approach to this important matter. In the Ministry of Industrial Construction Materials, for example, they have even abolished the labor and wages department, while in the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways the function of norm setting has been transferred to the laboratory of the Kirghiz Motor Transport and Highway Design and Technological Institute. What this has led to can be seen from the following facts: the proportion of technically substantiated norms at enterprises of the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways is now 42.8 percent against 72.8 percent for industry in the republic as a whole. Compared with the corresponding period last year, the number of stoppages within the ministry has increased by a factor of six, while at the same time overtime work is being extensively used, which entails overexpenditures from the wages fund. During this five-year plan, each one percent of improved labor productivity at motor transport enterprises in the sector amounts to 2.4 percent wage growth.

As comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out during his meeting with Muscovite machine toolmakers, this kind of disproportion inevitably leads on the national scale to a situation in which wage growth does not give a real improvement in the material well-being since this growth is not backed by the consumer goods available.

The position is no better in the divisions of the Ministry of Industrial Construction Materials. Since the start of the five-year plan this sector has been failing to cope with labor productivity growth targets. Here the importance of planning productivity at the level of the primary labor collective--the brigade--is being underestimated. The lack of long-term targets is holding back worker initiative in the search for reserves. Neither is the proper significance being given to introducing the achievements of innovators. There are plans for training only 130 individuals at the schools of leading experience this year, while work with workers after training is only 0.1 percent. The plans are more than meager, but they are still not being fulfilled.

It was stressed at the meeting that the reason for the lagging by these two ministries lies in forgetting vital organizational work at the local level. Dozens of orders and regulations are being issued in the ministry apparatuses, but control over their fulfillment has not been organized and there are no deeds to match the words.

Labor productivity depends directly on the number of workers. Production is more efficient in places where the same volume of work is done by fewer workers. Unfortunately, many enterprises in the republic are permitting retention of workers above the established limits. During the period analyzed, 43 percent of plants, factories, mines and construction sites in the republic had 2,200 above-establishment workers. This applies primarily to the enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of Industrial Construction Materials, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture. This, to no small extent, is the reason why at almost one-third of the republic's enterprises, wage growth rates are outstripping labor productivity growth

rates. The managers of enterprises with excess workers are oriented mainly toward the extensive road of development and are ignoring the wide opportunities for improving labor productivity.

The example of the Frunze site for reinforced concrete structures and parts shows to what license in regular discipline, norm setting and wages can lead. The enterprise overfulfilled the 4-month plan for the sale of output (reduced, incidentally, compared with last year), but at what cost? By retaining workers in excess of the established limits. The personnel structure is unique here: there are only four workers per engineering-technical worker. While displaying unjustified concern for administrative workers (here they increased the wages for the administrative apparatus without permission), the administration does nothing to improve labor conditions for workers or to mechanize labor-intensive processes. The result of this "activity" is not auspicious: production cost at the site is excessively high while labor productivity is very low.

At the meeting much attention was devoted to an analysis of introduction of the progressive brigade form of labor and wages organization in the republic's national economy. Brigades working on a single-contract basis now make up 57 percent of the industrial workers. The figure is not small. However, we cannot yet talk about the great work efficiency of these collectives. Many brigades have been set up only formally and carelessly, without the necessary economic preparation and explanatory work. The coefficient of labor participation is not applied in most brigades, that is, one of the fundamental principles of operation on the single-contract basis is being violated. Because of wage leveling, many skilled workers are leaving brigades. At individual enterprises, as for example the "Frunzeavtoremont," the obligations of the brigades have been reduced merely to assigning people to their working places.

The role of the basic cells of our society--the labor collectives--is great in strengthening production and labor discipline. The draft USSR Law on Labor Collectives provides for expansion of their role and powers in the organization of socialist competition, norm setting, wage increases and improvements in working conditions. The need was stressed at the meeting to support in every possible way the initiative of the labor collectives in the matter of bringing order and organization to production.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee commission made a detailed analysis of work results for the 4-month period and drew up concrete recommendations for further strengthening labor and production discipline and reducing losses of working time and resources. The Kirghiz SSR Gosplan has been assigned the task of enhancing exactingness toward the quality of plans worked out by the ministries and departments, and of taking as their basis, once they are confirmed, the goal-oriented program for raising labor productivity in industry in the republic during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Ministries and departments must demand more strictly that managers observe regular discipline and, if the circumstances warrant it, that they invoke the economic sanctions provided by law. On this plane, the republic Gosbank office must act more decisively. The attention of leaders in the ministries



departments, enterprises and organizations was drawn to the need to be more active in introducing the brigade form for organizing labor and providing incentive. Oblast, city and rayon party committees, ministries and departments and enterprises belonging to organizations of all-union subordination are to activate the activity of commissions and headquarters for strengthening labor discipline and take effective steps to bring order and organization to production.

9642

CSO: 1830/335

## REGIONAL

### UNSOLVED PROBLEMS OF GEORGIAN CONSUMER COOPERATIVES CONSIDERED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jun 83 p 3

[GruzINFORM report: "Important Tasks of Cooperatives"]

[Text] A meeting of the economic aktiv of Tsekavshiri personnel was held, at which a report was submitted by K. N. Shavishvili, Tsekavshiri Board chairman. The meeting was addressed by S. Ye. Khabeishvili, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

Both the report and the statements noted that a number of unresolved problems remain in the work of the republic's consumer cooperative. The plans for last year and the first 5 months of this year remained unfulfilled. Shortcomings in the organization of trade and other violations were noted in most of the investigated enterprises within the Tsekavshiri systems. Many stores are creating artificial shortages and goods in mass demand are hoarded. Such cases were specifically noted in Khashurskiy, Makharadzevskiy, Dushetskiy, Tsaldzhikhskiy, Bogdanovskiy, Goriyskiy, Telavskiy and other rayons. Many commodities in daily demand were found to be lacking in virtually all investigated stores. Sometimes the rural population is unable to buy even salt, matches and office supplies. At the very peak of the farming season no farming implements are to be found in the stores, although all such items were found in adequate quantities and varieties at the trade bases of the consumer cooperative. As was stressed at the meeting, the responsibility for this situation falls on the trade workers who carry out their obligations carelessly and irresponsibly.

Tsekavshiri is suffering substantial losses also from above-norm unsold items, worth in excess of 120 million rubles. Meanwhile, however, trade workers in the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast and Signakhskiy Rayon, for example, are continuing to purchase goods outside the republic without coordinating such purchases with the superior organizations, goods which subsequently remain unsold as a rule.

The situation with public catering is also unsatisfactory. Here efforts are made to fulfill the plan by selling expensive dishes, and a number of shortcomings and omissions in production exist. Breakdowns in supplying the rural population with bread have not been eliminated. The bread is frequently substandard and spoils in the course of its transportation in insuitable trucks.

The participants in the meeting gave a principle-minded assessment of the situation and formulated specific proposals on improving educational work in the collectives and intensifying the struggle against negative phenomena and violations of state, planning and labor discipline, in the light of the requirements of the November (1982) and June (1983) CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Proper selection and placement of cadres is one of the most important reserves for upgrading the efficiency throughout the Tsekavshiri system.

Not everything is as it should be in this area, however. Here is a case: in Tsalkskiy Rayon positions as consumer cooperative specialists are held by...a geologist, an educator and an athlete. Comments would be unnecessary. Professionalism and competence are the criteria which should govern the appointment of the personnel to one position or another. On the other hand, all subdivision managers should do their job with a greater feeling of responsibility. Weakened leadership, for example, has led to the fact that improper purchase prices of farm commodities have been set in a number of rayons in the republic.

The aktiv called for drastic improvements in the work of the commissions for the struggle against negative phenomena within the Georgian Consumer Cooperative system. They should not ignore even a single violation. The Tsekavshiri auditing commission, control auditing administration and all departmental auditors should work more productively, for so far most of the crimes committed have been exposed by internal affairs and prosecutor's office personnel.

A decree was passed on the items under discussion. A plan was approved for measures related to improving trade services for the population, raising the level of educational work, strengthening discipline and struggling against negative phenomena in the light of the resolutions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the speed delivered by Yu. V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, at the plenum.

A. I. Kavsadze, head of the CP of Georgia Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department, attended the meeting.

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CSO: 1830/326

## REGIONAL

### MANAGERS IGNORANT OF LAW, ILLEGALLY DISMISS WORKERS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jun 83 p 3

[GruzINFORM report: "The Law Must Be Known and Observed"]

[Text] The CP of Georgia Central Committee Republic Commission on Strengthening Discipline and Coordinating the Struggle Against Negative Phenomena in Trade and Consumer Services held its regular session. A report to the commission was submitted by A. Abesadze, GSSR deputy minister of justice, on judicial practices in trying cases related to reappointing personnel in trade and consumer services to their former positions.

It was pointed out that of late judges have accepted more frequently claims filed by dismissed workers. Over the past 2.5 years alone more than 50 percent of dismissed workers who have gone to court have been rehired. What do these figures prove? They prove the low level of legal knowledge on the part of some economic managers, the unprincipled attitude of local trade union committees and errors committed by judicial authorities and prosecutor's office personnel. A. Budzhiashvili, head of department at the Kirovskiy Rayon Food Trade Administration in Tbilisi, was recently relieved from his job. As was subsequently established, his firing was a gross violation of labor laws on the part of the certification commission management. Thus, the report on his dismissal was signed by Commission Chairman N. Sichinav, who was not even present at the meeting. The document revealed other violations of the law as well, for which reason A. Budzhiashvili was reappointed to his position by court decree.

The Kirovskiy Market in Tbilisi, N. Sikharulidze, its director, and the local trade union committee, in particular, are also ignorant of labor legislation. D. Keshelashvili, market controller, who had been fired illegally, was reappointed to his job by the court.

In both cases, commission members said, the individuals fired had indeed violated some trade and service regulations. However, the documents on their dismissal had been improperly filed, for which reason they were able to have themselves rehired.

In frequent cases prosecutors present at court sessions support the violators of the law. Thus, Prosecutor Sh. Ngeladze of the Tbilisi Prosecutor's Office, asked for a lighter sentence for N. Kurashvili, section head at Confectionary



Shop No 1, although she had been systematically violating trade regulations. Justice triumphed, however. The court rejected the prosecutor's request and agreed with the request of the administration that a malicious delinquent be fired.

Judges as well make mistakes in trying such cases. Thus, last February the people's court in Kalininskiy Rayon ordered the rehiring of trade workers V. and R. Chinchaladze. However, the city's Court of Appeal revoked the decision of the lower court for its lack of objectivity.

After considering the facts and recommendations submitted by A. Abesadze, republic deputy minister of justice, the commission drew the attention of economic managers and local trade union committees to the need to observe juridical norms strictly, to exercise steady control and to improve the work of legal counsels and legal departments of enterprises and organizations.

The commission drafted recommendations aimed at preventing violations of labor legislation.

5003  
CSO: 1830/326

## REGIONAL

### WORK OF OBLAST WOMEN'S COUNCIL CHRONICLED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 21 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by T. Karatygina: "One's Own Burden is Not Heavy"]

[Text] There is not nor can there be homogeneity or stereotypes in ideological work--each group of people requires a special approach. It is precisely in the ability to account for the diverse interests of various groups of the population that the success of education lies. This was emphasized with new force by the July (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Work among women also has its specific features. In conducting it party organizations of the republic extensively utilize various forms and methods, and they operate through women's councils. There was much that was of interest in the work of the women's councils of Kurgan-Tyube Oblast.

There can hardly be a holiday today when a noisy crowd of people does not throng to the rayon House of Culture. Sometimes buses arrive with elegant, lively, beautiful girls and women--and where did they all come from! The tamborines clatter their summons and the passersby hasten their step, involuntarily turning toward the House of Culture.

Today in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon there is a meeting of women of three generations. Women kolkhoz workers and other workers, teachers and construction workers, physicians and masters of consumer services have gathered in the House of Culture.

The organizers of the meeting made a real effort: they had a photography exhibit in the halls, "Glory To Women's Hands!", they gathered all kinds of items, sewing, knitting and drawing done by children to whom the mothers had transferred their skill--and those in attendance exclaimed--so this is the kind of talents we have in the rayon!

A surprising number were included in this meeting, which reminded one of the well-known television program, "From All My Heart." It revealed all of the significance of the work accomplished by workers of the rayon, their spiritual beauty and their greatness of heart.

The destinies of famous women which were discussed made the participants in the meeting aware of their own destinies and this brought them closer together as relatives.

"I have the same kind of life," many who were seated in the hall could say, having heard the discussion of the glorious deeds of the famous milkmaid, Raykhon Rakhimkulova, a mother of 14 children. Seventy people from this family are working on the farms of the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov. And they are working conscientiously in public affairs as they learned from their father and mother.

An expression of recognition of the family and especially the mother, the educator, the mentor, whose soul lives in the children, in their actions and deeds, was a letter at the meeting from the commander of a military unit. "We are glad to report to you, dear Negmatovs, that your son is an honor student in military and political training and carries out command assignments in an exemplary way. Thank you for raising a real patriot:" these words could be heard from the stage.

Sharofat-apa stood up, nervous, proud and suddenly, losing confidence in herself, one could hear:

"Mama!"

From clear across the hall her son hurried to meet her--well-built, agile and manly. The soldier arrived on a short leave which they had given him for excellent service. Well, the organizers of the meeting were concerned to make sure that his arrival coincided with this event.

Few young married couples receive as many congratulations as the laboratory worker Makhram Tiniyeva and the excavator operator from Yavanvodstroy, Aleksandr Madzhidov, whose wedding celebration was held on that day. The first to congratulate them were the Yakubovs who were celebrating their golden wedding anniversary.

"You are receiving a good heritage," the Yakubovs told the young couple, "a bright present which has been won by your elders. Protect it!"

Participants in the meeting were reminded of the first activists and Russian communists who helped to construct the new life. Among the 25,000, a worker of the Trekhgornaya manufaktura, Ol'ga Afanas'yevna Yevpolova, came to Kuybyshevskiy Rayon. Veterans of kolkhoz construction remember her. A warm telegram was sent to Ol'ga Afanas'yevna in Moscow.

A fair amount of time has passed since the day when in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon and in other rayons of the oblast--Kumsangirskiy, Kommunisticheskiy, Kolkhozabadskiy and Pyandzhskiy--there were also meetings of women's councils that were organized by the party raykoms, but they are remembered to this day.

And the women's councils are searching for more and more new forms of work which will combine businesslike activity with profound emotional influence. This is how there appeared in their aktiv competitions in professions, rallies of labor dynasties, family evenings, evening teas, meetings of young mothers and even meetings of mothers-in-law. And each meeting has

Women's councils--and there are 190 of them in the oblast--have become a most important part of the system of mass political work of the party organizations. It is precisely through these that they satisfy such an important principle in education as the individual approach to each group of women--production workers, housewives, old women, young women, active women and those who are still remote from public affairs. Now, perhaps, there is not a single important affair in the oblast in which women's councils do not participate.

Kurgan-Tyube Oblast is growing like a young knight. The sewing and silk weaving factories in Kurgan-Tyube, the Yavan electrochemical plant, the expanding transformer plant, and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with their growing production are waiting for workers. There are 125,000 women employed in the national economy of the oblast, of whom 52,000 are employed in agricultural production, about 8,000 in industry, 6,000 in the sphere of consumer services, trade and public catering, and a thousand are working in the system of public education and public health. But today this is not enough.

Announcements are posted everywhere: "Women workers required." But it is one thing to post an announcement and another thing to have an in-person meeting with those around whom labor glory rings in the rayon and outside of it, on radio and on television. And, of course, the women listen to the words of their famous comrades--the deputy to the republic Supreme Soviet, a worker of the Vakhsh nitrogen fertilizer plant, Tat'yana Georgiyevna Rakhimova; the delegate to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, a machine operator of the Kommunizm kolkhoz in Kommunisticheskiy Rayon, Khalima Karimova; a weaver-innovator of the Kurgan-Tyube silk weaving factory, Liliya Petrovna Zheleznyak; the famous brigade leader of the feed brigade of the Moskva sovkhoz in Dzhilikul'skiy Rayon, Liliya Maksumova.

Without waiting until the women gather in the club or the House of Culture, activists of the women's councils go to the residential areas and villages and have open, confidential conversations there.

"Is it difficult to master an occupation?" "We will help."

"What will we do with the children?" "We will put them in kindergartens and day nurseries."

"How does one keep up with housework and shopping?" "In industry there are consumer services points, and in the shop stores one can acquire semimanufactured products and other products."

And new groups of women come to the shops and construction sites. Perhaps more would come but one cannot forget about the peculiarity of the rayons of this oblast--the families here have many children and far from every mother can go into industry with its strictly regulated working day. There is a solution. It is suggested by life--home labor. And it is becoming increasingly established in the oblast.

But it is important to bring into production not simply labor force, but specialists. Therefore an area of special attention for women's councils is recruitment into vocational and technical schools. Open house days, meetings



with senior classmen in the schools and in production, traditional rallies of school graduates--all this involves the participation of women's councils. In May there was such a congress in the Palace of Culture of chemical workers in Kalininabad. Judging from everything, another 500 girls will enter vocational and technical schools this year in order to become construction workers, chemists, machine operators and weavers.

Among the concerns of women's councils, primarily rural ones, most important are kindergartens and day nurseries. Good children's institutions mean peaceful work of kolkhoz workers, good health, correct education of children and their development. This, finally, also means the establishment of a high culture of life--the children must be brought to the kindergarten neat and clean, and the parents must be prepared to respond in the affirmative to the question of the teacher--at home do the children have their own little corners, toys and books? Since the kindergarten in rural areas means a whole complex of problems, primary attention is devoted to kindergartens and day nurseries.

Even the most exacting commission would give a high rating to the kindergartens on the Kolkhozes imeni Lenin and Moskva in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, imeni Gor'kiy in Kommunisticheskii Rayon, imeni Kalinin in Dzhilikul'skiy Rayon and Kommunizm in Kommunisticheskii Rayon. Elegant, comfortable buildings, swimming pools and green squares. On the Kommunizm kolkhoz the children's food is free of charge. In the dormitories and playrooms there is children's furniture, which is very difficult to find in the cities. The kolkhoz chairman, Askar Rakhimov, tried very hard.

Kindergartens and day nurseries are under strict supervision by the oblast women's council. Before the beginning of field work in all of the permanent and seasonal day nurseries there were groups of women activists who inspected, prompted and made demands. Of course far from everywhere is the situation with equipment and food what one would wish for. This means that many managers will have to give explanations at the meeting of the oblast women's council. And the chairman of it is the secretary of the party obkom, Roziya Rakhmatullayevna Akhmedova. So it will not be an easy conversation.

The women's councils have gained a good deal of authority. The roots of it lie in the good deeds, in the party support of their undertakings, in the skillful selection by the party organizations of the composition of the women's councils and in the respect enjoyed by the activists. "Businesslike and fair," --the people unanimously say about the chairman of the kolkhoz women's councils, deputy to the republic Supreme Soviet, Mokhpochko Sultanova, a brigade leader of the Pobeda kolkhoz in Kumsangirskiy Rayon; Ekrina Fasylova, deputy chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Kolkhozabadskiy Rayon; and Bibiye Azorabekova, chairman of the ispolkom of the Rokhileninskiy kishlak soviet of Vakhshskiy Rayon.

Therefore the most delicate and sensitive matters come under the authority of women's councils, where administrative pressure would produce nothing. This is something to speak about. The people on the kolkhozes of the oblast live prosperously, they have money. But some keep their money in a piggy bank and live as if they were in an old folk's home, even though they can afford

furniture, a refrigerator, a television set and also, of course, books and toys for the children. There are also people like this on the Vakhshskiy Leningrad kolkhoz.

And so Bibiye Azorabekova and the activists decided to go through the homes and inspect the culture of life. They came to the home of the tractor operator Soliyev. There are 11 children in the family; they do not have their own little corner and they are dressed in just any old way.

"Do you not earn enough?" asked Bibiye. He was actually offended:

"I am able to work and I do not complain about my earnings."

"Well then why do you not want to spend it on your children?"

"My wife and I somehow became accustomed to the old home and the old things. We have money and we have nothing at all to complain about. Just give us time and you will see...."

Recently the Soliyevs invited Bibiye to look in on them. They had bought a new house, furnished it as it should be and given the children a room of their own.

Bibiye and her activists have a part in everything. It is equally important to them for girls to go to train in VUZ's (on the Leningrad kolkhoz 140 girls are now studying in VUZ's, tekhnikums and vocational and technical schools), for women to participate in public affairs, for mistresses of the house to maintain them in an exemplary manner and for children to be fed as the doctors recommend. And the approach to each situation is an individual one.

Cordiality and sympathy in the matters of fellow rural residents establish confidence in the women's soviets. This is why even in such an apparently purely family matter as a wedding the people will not do without a word from the senior women and the aktiv of the women's council. Not so long ago the wedding parties were a wasteful extravagance for both sides. Now, on the advice of the senior women of the kishlak the money is used much more intelligently. The happiness and joy are not lost, and yet there is no need to pay debts. It is certainly no accident that weddings are now conducted according to new rituals and in the kishlak of the oblast one sees more and more Komsonol weddings.

When one becomes familiar with the activists of the women's councils one sees a whole kaleidoscope of occupations: teachers, physicians, construction workers, kolkhoz brigade leaders, agronomists, economists, weavers and sewers. They all have their basic duties to deal with plus a family, children, housework and concerns.

"Is it not difficult to combine all this?" I asked Madzhliisa Sharifova, the chairman of the ispolkom of the kishlak soviet, the leader of the women's soviet of the Moskva kolkhoz of the Vakhshskiy Rayon, and a mother of eight children. Graceful, well built and agile, she radiates energy.

"One's own burden is not heavy," Madzhlisa-apa smiles brightly. "Of course you get tired and worried during a day--for all kinds of things are happening. But still without public work life would be incomplete. It is more interesting to live that way."

In this "more interesting living" also lies the secret of the attractiveness and the thoughtfulness with which the public workers work. A taste for public affairs has been instilled in them by party organizations and there is now a unique chain reaction--they are infecting their friends with their energy and attractiveness.

One must give the oblast party committee and the oblast women's council their due. They are developing this attractiveness and inflaming activists with new enthusiasm, a spirit of competition, and they are teaching, suggesting and supporting them. Now, among the kolkhozes of the oblast, women are ever more frequently being promoted to the position of deputy chairman for cultural work. Such a measure, it seems, will help to make the educational work among women produce more profit and results.

The women's councils have many concerns. After all it is far from simple to reach a point where the correct interrelations and a high art of living are established in every family, where religious prejudices do not arise, and where participation in production and public affairs becomes an indispensable part of the life of each woman.

One cannot count all the work they do, but along with Madzhlisa Sharifova, thousands of women activists of the oblast can say:

"One's own burden is not heavy."

And people who are not afraid of work and trouble can do a great deal.

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CSO: 1830/323

REGIONAL .

'LAMENT' OVER UNIATE CHURCH 'INSPIRED FROM ABROAD,' WRITER CLAIMS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Oleg Vovk: "Do They Really Need the Church? The "Post imeni Yaroslav Galan" Rebukes Clerical-Nationalistic Falsifiers"]

[Text] For a number of years, the Lvov "Kamenyar" publishing house has published a series of books bearing the name of Yaroslav Galan, ardent Soviet Ukrainian patriot, internationalist, writer and publicist. Every such book, which is published under the heading "Post imeni Yaroslav Galan," is a collection of important commentaries by our writers, journalists and social scientists exposing the false words and black deeds of the imperialist enemies of peace and progress and their bourgeois-nationalist, Zionist and clerical underlings.

At the present time, the "Post imeni Yaroslav Galan" is published twice a year. Its next, eleventh book will soon be published. We commend to the reader's attention one of the articles (in abridged form) from this collection.

How much has been written in the West in the last 36 years about the "sad" fate of the former Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church of the Western Ukraine which was supposedly "abolished by the bolsheviks" for the sole reason that it was "Ukrainian!" How many crocodile tears have been shed by patent emigre "patriots" and "champions of freedom of conscience!" How many resolutions have Western clerical and emigre bourgeois-nationalistic organizations adopted "demanding" that the Soviet government restore the Greek Catholic or as it is now commonly called the Ukrainian Catholic Church. But Ya. Stets'ko, the present "fuehrer" of the Banderovites, declares that no one needs a legal Ukrainian Catholic Church. "We oppose the legalization of our church," he stated in 1981 at an observance of the birthday of Cardinal Slipyy, fascist collaborator and last metropolitan of the infamous Uniate Church.

What then does Stets'ko want? Does he need the Uniate Church at all and if so what should it be like? There is a need, Stets'ko states, a very great need and he immediately cites the "technical specifications" of the kind of church he desires. It turns out that its basic cause would be (if its delirious design were implemented): to incite believers to



engage in antisocial activity and actions against the state, which entail legal liability. It is this that Stets'ko uses to tempt believers and priests and this is necessary because "the strength of the church is in its martyrdom."

Stets'ko calls for the "unification" of church affairs with the "struggle for the state"--naturally for Stets'ko's state which he proclaimed at a time with the consent of Hitlerites in occupied Lvov. In a word, he and his confederates in anti-Soviet emigre intrigues do not need a church to satisfy the religious requirements of believers but instead require an illegal political organization to conduct subversive activity aimed at overthrowing the existing socioeconomic system. It is specifically this kind of church that is bemoaned by Stets'ko & Co. This is the kind of church that they are trying to call forth from historical nonexistence.

As everyone knows, such activity is forbidden in any country including the country that presently offers asylum to the Banderovite leader who at the bounty of the fascist occupiers served briefly as "premier of the independent Ukrainian state." It is inconceivable that the government of any country, even the "most democratic" and "most religious" country would tolerate an antigovernment political organization operating under a religious guise. In a word, Stets'ko's avowals clearly give any unprejudiced reader to understand that the point at issue is not a lag in "freedom of conscience" in the Ukraine but is rather dirty political intrigue that every decent person should stay away from as far as possible.

A more complex situation is presented by other champions of "freedom of conscience" and of the "restoration" of the Ukrainian Catholic Church supposedly abolished by the Soviet state who have become entrenched in the West. Behind the verbiage about the "forcible abolition" of the Greek Catholic Church, about the Lvov Synod which in March 1946 adopted a supposedly noncanonical resolution that abolished the Brest Uniate\* and rejoined it to the Russian Orthodox Church, etc., it is impossible to discern immediately the political objectives the disseminators of this dirty slander are trying to reach.

This is why it is worth, first, recalling that one of the reasons behind the Lvov Synod's resolution was the Vatican's moral and political support of fascism (notwithstanding the fact that thousands of Catholic clergymen perished in nazi concentration camps), the assiduous service rendered to the Hitlerite occupiers by the hierarchy of the Uniate Church and its close ties with bourgeois-national organizations.

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\*According to the Brest Uniate of 1596, part of the hierarchy of the Orthodox Church of the Ukraine and Belorussia acknowledged the pope in Rome as their leader after they were captured by Catholic Poland. In so doing, they hoped to gain greater equality with the Polish gentry and Polish clergy.

Second, we must evidently also examine the most widely disseminated falsifications of the reasons behind the convocation and resolutions of the last synod of the Greek Catholic Church in 1946 and their worth.

"In the convocation of the government synod," wrote the Banderovite journal VIZVOL'NIY SHLYAKH for example, "there was not a single decree. The person directing the synod was not a member of the UkSSR government and the synod's resolutions were not confirmed by legislative power, i. e., by the UkSSR Supreme Soviet. Therefore the resolutions of the synod did not and cannot have any force of law."

In its anti-Soviet blindness, the emigre journal does not notice that in the eyes of any unprejudiced person the above cited facts (which, we note, correspond entirely to reality) unequivocally refute the anti-Soviet slander regarding the participation of state organs in the convocation and conduct of the Lvov Synod. After all it is precisely because Soviet laws proclaim and guarantee the independence of religious associations in the resolution of canonical issues that there was no "government decree." It was for this precise reason that the synod was under the leadership of the clergy. This is why the resolutions of the Lvov Synod did not have to be ratified by "legislative power."

The foreign Uniate hierarchy, in an effort to call into question the binding nature of the resolutions of the Lvov Synod for believers of the Greek Catholic Church, refused to recognize the resolution to abolish the Uniate, and maintain that it was supposedly abolished in violation of church canons. They refer to the absence of former bishops, with Slipyy at their head, but say nothing about the true reason for their absence--the fact that they were called to account for crimes committed during the Hitlerite occupation.

The clerical-nationalist press tries to deny the fact that the hierarchy of the Greek Catholic Church groveled before the fascist occupiers. Thus the Uniate reptile KHRISTYANS'KIY GOLOS maintains that there can be no discussion of collaboration of Ukrainian Communist Church bishops with the Hitlerite invaders. "Propaganda is one thing," it wrote referring to Soviet publications, "documents are something else."

One can only be astonished at the brazenness of the emigre rag. After all, the willingness of the Uniate hierarchy to assist the fascists is recorded not only in the memory of the population of western oblasts of the Ukraine but also in many documents of the church itself. Already on 1 July 1941--the second day of fascist occupation of Lvov--Metropolitan A. Sheptitskii, the then head of the Greek Catholic Church, addressed a pastoral message to clergy and congregation in which he welcomed the Hitlerite army "as the liberator from the enemy" and called for "proper obedience" to it. Several days later, I. Slipyy (Sheptitskiy's koad'yutor) with the participation of bishops M. Budki and M. Chernetskiy performed a "gratitude service" in honor of the fascist troops. They sang "long life" to the raving fuehrer who spilled the people's blood throughout Europe and prayed to God for the "speediest victory of the German army."

The matter was not confined to the glorification of the occupiers. On 10 July 1941, Sheptitskiy signed a shameful document which unambiguously attested to the de facto transformation of the Uniate Church into a component part of the structure of the occupation authority. In this document-- "A Message to the Clergy on the Organization of [Parafiya] and the Commune," priests were specifically instructed to collaborate with the occupiers. Inter alia, it contained the following order: "The pastor must have at the ready the German army's flag complete with swastika."

In order to neutralize the incontestably representative character of the Lvov Synod of 1946, clerical-nationalistic emigres circulated the fiction that its actions were supposedly influenced by the fear of the Uniate clergy regarding repressions by Soviet power.

At the same time that they spread their slanderous fabrications, the nationalists and their press say nothing about the works of Kostel'nik and certain other Greek Catholic theologians written back in the 1930's long before the establishment of Soviet power in the Western Ukraine. Already then, they condemned the latinization of the church and critically assessed the Brest Uniate and its role in the history of the Ukrainian people. They also failed to mention the fact that the nationalist bands that still existed in the first postwar years in the Western oblasts of the Ukraine intimidated Greek Catholic priests by threatening to kill them if they left the Uniate Church. And they did indeed kill them. This was how Nikolay Il'ich Bobilyak died in autumn 1946 and Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Korol' died in summer 1947. The criminals left behind a postcard with the inscription: "For betraying the Greek Catholic Church and for collaborating with the Soviet people...."

Thus the actions of delegates to the Lvov Synod were guided not by fear of Soviet power but rather by the conscience of honest people.

The reactionary emigre press very frequently uses the term "Moscow orthodoxy" as a synonym for "Russian Orthodox Church." By means of this substitution, the bourgeois nationalists pursue the goal of giving foreign Ukrainians a distorted view of the Russian Orthodox Church, of suggesting to them that its principal objective is not to perform religious functions but to carry out a "Russification" program. Thus the KHRISTYANS'KIY GOLOS, which we mentioned above, wrote that "Moscow orthodoxy" was "planted" on Ukrainian soil for the "spiritual enslavement of the broad masses...."

We will not dispute the notion that religion is the tool of spiritual enslavement of the masses because that is truly the case. Any religion-- be it Catholicism or Orthodoxy--has always been used by the dominant exploiter classes for perpetuating their domination, for diverting the working people from the struggle for their social liberation, for reconciling them with their rightless status.

But this is not what the Banderovite Uniate "defenders" of the Ukrainian people's spiritual culture have on their mind! They try to convince Ukrainians living abroad that the Uniate Church is supposedly "Ukrainian" and that Orthodoxy is "Moscow" religion. This is why the politicians required angry philippics against Orthodoxy from religion.

It should be noted that "Moscow Orthodoxy" is not encountered among the religious terms. It is used exclusively by clerical-nationalist politicians. After all, it is common knowledge that Byzantine Christianity, i. e., Orthodoxy, was introduced in the year 988 in Kievan Rus--the cradle of three fraternal peoples: Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian. The Russian Orthodox Church is the direct heir to the "Kievan Christianity of Prince Vladimir" to which foreign uniates swear their loyalty. If we proceed solely from the interests of the Church, foreign adherents of "Kievan Christianity" would have to hail the Lvov Synod unconditionally.

However the fact of the matter is that the malicious slander of the nationalistic clericals is least of all conditioned by theological issues. For them, this term has an exclusively political rather than a clerical meaning. The hatred of anti-Soviet elements for the Russian Orthodox Church is due to its loyalty to the Soviet government, to the fact that it supports the foreign and domestic policy of the USSR, and that it observes the existing laws regarding religious cults.

Attempts to discredit religious associations loyal to Soviet power are dictated by the practical requirements of world reaction. After all, normal interrelations between state and church in socialist countries in themselves refute the lie that there is "no freedom of conscience under socialism."

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CSO: 1800/1488



## REGIONAL

### COUNTERPROPAGANDA WORK AMONG TOURISTS DISCUSSED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 26 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Levan Mataradze, chief of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Foreign Tourism Administration: "'Welcome to Georgia!'" ]

[Text] Every year from 170,000 to 180,000 foreign tourists from virtually the entire world arrive by air, car, rail and water to visit our republic. They come not only to relax, see historical monuments and today's achievements, but above all to see life in our country firsthand.

However, we must not forget that not all visitors are alike. Some are good friends from the fraternal socialist countries, while others have been given distorted or prejudiced information about the first socialist state in the world at home, and still others are avowed anticommunists.

That is why the approach to each group of tourists must be differentiated, and their outlook, political views, social status, etc. must be born in mind. It is precisely such factors that are taken into consideration by our tourist guides-interpreters. They not only guide the foreign tourists and acquaint them with the various sites but also promote the advantages of our way of life and socialist democracy and describe the implementation of the Leninist national policy.

The forms of ideological work used with foreign tourists are quite varied. In addition to sightseeing trips, during which the guests acquire a great deal of meaningful information, we organize various theme projects, such as lectures, question and answer evenings, and round-table meetings. In the course of constructive dialogues and open and intimate discussions the tourists gain a better knowledge of our country's domestic and foreign policies and realize, with the help of specific facts, that the Soviet people aspire toward friendship, peace and reciprocal understanding not only in words but in deeds.

Our collective is faced with new tasks in the light of the requirements of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. We must considerably enhance the level of ideological work. Based on the plenum's decisions, we are already engaged in the implementation of a number of specific practical measures in this direction. In particular, we are working on installing local radio broadcasting systems in all local Intourist hotels. The programming will consist of news

summaries and commentary! The news will be not only world and local news, but the latest news from the countries of origin of the tourists.

In conclusion, let me quote from the letter of Robert K. Lonati, secretary general of the World Tourist Organization, who wrote after visiting our republic that "I cannot claim to know Georgia despite the fact that the generous amount of materials you supplied me with allowed me to become quite familiar with the attractiveness of sites of great tourist interest. I recall the winter sports, the mountains and the other tourist opportunities provided by Georgian nature, traditions, folklore and the people's hospitality."

This is a very flattering impression. We have always told and will keep telling foreign tourists: "Welcome to Soviet Georgia!"

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Sept 8, 1983